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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

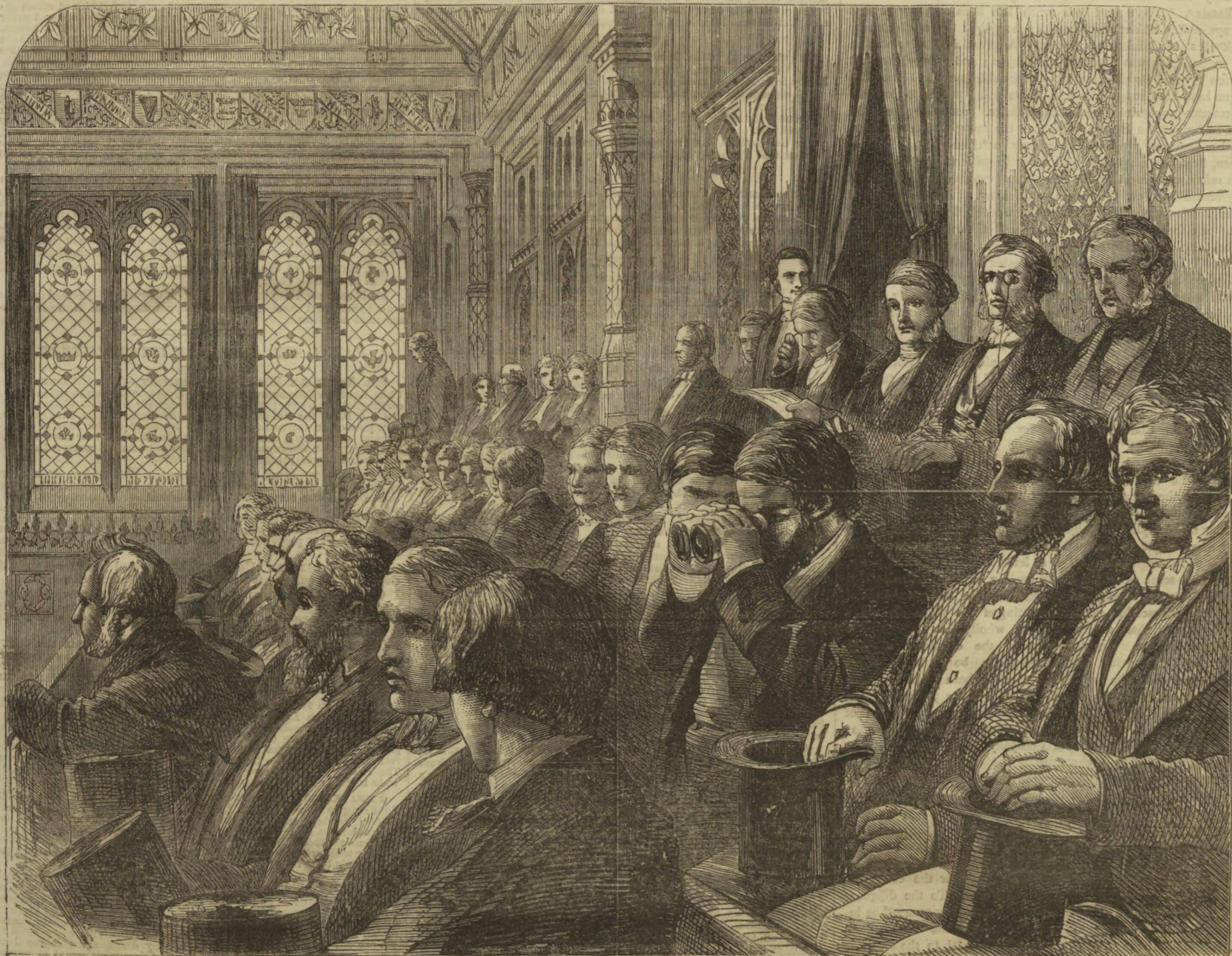
THE SESSION.

AMONG the events which have signalled in a remarkable degree the year 1857 is a circumstance which, at least since the time of Henry VIII., is unparalleled. Between February and December Parliament has formally assembled for the dispatch of business no less than three times. The nearest approach to such a frequency of recurrence to the advice and assistance of the Legislature happened several centuries ago. In the reign of Edward VI. Parliament was called together on the 1st March, 1553, separated on 31st of same month, and met again on the 5th October; the sitting being brief enough, as a dissolution took place on the 6th December following. During the time of Mary something analogous occurred. The estates of the realm were assembled on 2nd April, 1554, and dispersed on the ensuing 5th May, meeting again on the 12th November of the same year. One of Charles II.'s Parliaments was called together on 6th March, 1679, and was dissolved, after a Session of little more than four months, on the 12th July following; but another Parliament was called in the same year—namely, 19th October. These are the only instances of two Sessions being comprehended within the space of twelve months. To the Government of Lord Palmerston belongs the dis-

inction of having originated three sittings of the Legislature in eleven months.

In every way the third Session of this year must be the most important, for it will inaugurate vast questions and invite discussions on great principles, not as theories or abstractions, but with a view to their prompt and immediate application to the disorders which prevail in the body politic of Great Britain. It is, in fact, a great consultation of the professors of the political healing art, who will assemble to receive a report, and to say ay or no to the remedial course proposed by the regular attendants. Apart, however, from the immediate action of legislation there will be many influences at work, springing out of the congregation of the representatives of the people, which must react on the general weal. This year, remarkable as it has been, will probably end in taxing the courage and patriotism of those to whom the destinies of the country are committed to the utmost. It will be impossible to dwell upon the events connected with the Indian mutiny without a strong recognition of the great fact that every one of our countrymen and countrywomen have been brave and dutiful, and long-suffering and heroic, and it cannot be but that the constant display of such qualities will be responded to by a high tone of sympathy and devotedness in our high places at home. Perhaps the same sympathy, or a similar

devotedness, will be demanded for newer misfortunes in the coming winter among the working and manufacturing classes in this country. In a vast trading community like ours monetary and social questions are indissolubly connected—the process of interweaving goes on with accumulated intricacy year by year. It is not to be questioned that the employers in the manufacturing districts are among the chief losers from the existing financial crisis. Their markets are closed for a time; their stock is depreciated in value; they cease of necessity to be employers; and then, alas for the unemployed! Such a state of things is pregnant with more difficulties for a Government than the reduction of a revolted province or the readjustment of a financial organisation. When the people are well employed they are content to believe themselves tolerably well governed; but when work fails and wages grow scant they become political, they become discontented, and clamour for change, and perhaps the only change they get is a change of Ministry. This part of the national question to which Parliament will have to direct its attention is, perhaps, the least patent to the superficial glance of politicians; but, rightly viewed, it is the most pressing and the most threatening. It may become a prime question whether a winter Session will act as a compensation for a winter's distress, or whether three weeks'



THE STRANGERS' GALLERY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(SEE PAGE 570.)



debating in Parliament will operate as a restoration of industrial activity. Far be it from being supposed that the power and the influence of Parliament on the state of the country are intended to be underrated when we are hinting at probabilities and indicating shortcomings. Confidence in the omnipotence of Parliament is an Englishman's faith, and at this time it would be as cruel as it would be unwise to seek even by a breath to shake that faith.

All that is sought here to be pointed out is a hope, that our statesmen will show that they feel that they have been called together for something more than theorising; that the next three weeks are pregnant with the influences of years to come; and that, although they are met ostensibly to deal with the calamities of the Indian mutiny and the calamities of commerce, they must be prepared resolutely to face the calamities of labour. Everything depends on the spirit which the Legislature displays in this short ante-Session. The country does not expect conjuration—it is not expected that the evil genius of the times will be exorcised by the delivery of the Queen's Speech; but something more will be required than three weeks' talk. It is, of course, for the Government to take the initiative, and to declare what course they themselves desire to pursue, and to propose measures for the adoption of Parliament; but at a time like this the fiction of the responsibility of Ministers must yield to the reality which is involved in the immediate responsibility of the Legislature. If Ministers alone were equal to the crisis, what need was there of a winter Session?

Her Majesty's Government start at least with every advantage on their side. The act of calling Parliament together is in itself popular: it bespeaks confidence in themselves, and it asks confidence from the nation. Expectation has been roused by a belief that bold, comprehensive measures were contemplated by the Ministry; and the day of the opening of the ante-Session was felt to be a hopeful occasion.

It is a fashion to sneer at a Speech from the Throne, and especially that which inaugurates a Session; to speak of it as a formal inanity, a Parliamentary foregone conclusion, which tells nothing, and is meant to tell nothing. It is true enough that, as regards retrospective information, it is months behind the time; and in its revelations it is simple to severity. But, nevertheless, it is an important State document, even if it had no other merit than its bringing, as it were, into immediate contact and within speaking terms the Sovereign and the representatives of the people; but its significance is to be found in the fact that it is the bond which Ministers give to the nation for the performance of certain high duties in a specified time. If, as is too often the case, the obligees contrive to slip out of the performance of the major part of the contract, that is the fault of the obligors, whose good-nature and longsuffering are wonderfully large, but who, if they like, have their remedy against the defaulters. In the present case unusual interest and curiosity were attached to the delivery of the Royal missive to Parliament. There had been much less than ordinary of that leakage of the Cabinet which enables the public to foretell coming disclosures of Ministerial future. A great deal of assertion and contradiction was afloat on the subject; and it is seldom that the few dry and starched sentences which fall from the lips of the Queen have been so much looked to as being potent to elucidate the counter-prophecies of contending oracles. Something had even been said about the Speech being but the meagre announcement of the business proposed to occupy a three-weeks' Session. When, however, conjecture had merged into certainty, the feeling with reference at least to the comprehensiveness of the Ministerial programme was, on the whole, satisfactory. All the important topics which occupy the public mind were touched upon in a manner to indicate that they had been the subject of earnest consideration in the councils of the Government. Doubtless the tone in which recommendations and assurances are treated is rather tentative than otherwise; but that may be excused in a Ministry the birth of whose measures is premature by a month or two. It can hardly, therefore, be considered otherwise than judicious in the Government to ask no immediate decision on the 'great topics which are presented in such fulness and variety for the consideration of Parliament, with the exception of the Act of Indemnity for the violation of the Bank Charter. The passage even of this one Bill through both Houses will give ample opportunity for the discussion of the financial question involved; and, even if the prudential step of re-appointing the Committee of Inquiry had not been considered advisable, opinions will be elicited in the Legislature, and echoed in the country, which must tend to the elucidation of the real heart of the matter, and go far towards facilitating the ultimate dealing with a problem which is now ripe for solution. The invitation to grapple at once with the pressing and complicated subject of the government of our empire in the East ought to be, and no doubt will be, met in a spirit worthy of its magnitude. Here, at least, is no question of party, in the large sense of the word. In dealing with institutions which have grown up, as it were, as excrescences on our governmental system, experience has not been wanting of late years. Interests and vested rights nearly, if not wholly, as intricate as those which are mixed up with the existence of the East India Company as a corporate body have, when boldly grasped by the hand of Parliament, been found tractable and superable, although fenced round by the prejudices, the traditions, and the passions of men of different opinions and of hostile parties. If there be a taint of this kind upon the question which concerns the East India Company, it is narrowed in its limits and modified in its character by the alterations which have from time to time taken place in the character of that establishment. At any rate few will be hardy enough to assert that the circumstances of the time do not demand that the subject should be approached at once, and on the broadest and most enlarged basis. The political, and almost the personal, honour of the Prime Minister has been redeemed by the fulfilment of the pledge to present to the Legislature in the coming year the consideration of the question of Parliamentary Reform. To the diligence and the business-like capabilities of the two Houses must be intrusted the actual carrying out of the promise of the Government; and it is for Parliament to give a practical denial to the oft-made assertion that it is essentially one-ided, and incapable of the production of more than one grand measure in a Session.

If the Speech had no other merit, the sympathy which has been

expressed with the distressed condition of the operatives in the manufacturing districts would be its redeeming feature. When a Government shows itself at least not unmindful of a domestic topic of such vital import as this, they establish a claim to the support of the public which will not be wanting to them in dealing with so difficult and complex a matter. Mention of some measures of minor import may be omitted in the Speech; but it is not altogether unknown that the reform of the Corporation of the city of London has not been unregarded, and that a plan for the erection of a Ministry of Justice, which will involve little, if any, increase of expense to the country, is in a forward state of maturity.

On the whole, then, the country will probably be content with the exposition of Ministerial intentions. Let us hope that those intentions will not be relegated to the paving of a certain nameless place, and that her Majesty's Government will next August be able to realise the old motto, "Deeds show."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif was opened on Saturday by M. Achille Fould, who read a short Message from the Emperor, to the effect that the present session was formal merely, and that the session for the dispatch of business would be opened on January 18. Count de Morny, President of the Legislative Body, then addressed the Assembly—warmly congratulating it on the solidity and prudence of French financial and commercial establishments, and expatiating on the glory and splendour which the policy of the Emperor spread over France.

The two Republican candidates for Paris, MM. Carnot and Goudchaux, have intimated their resolution not to take the oaths; nor, as a matter of course, their seats. The following is the laconic letter they have each addressed to the President of the Legislative Body:—

M. le President.—The existing laws exact from members elected to the Legislative Body an oath to which I cannot subscribe. I have the honour to tender you my resignation.

M. Migeon, whose election as Deputy for the Haut-Rhin has acquired a notoriety from the proceedings instituted against him in the beginning of last month, has also sent in his resignation as member of the Legislative Corps. It would appear, however, that M. Migeon is determined to reappear on the same ground where, in spite of the official machinery brought to bear against him, he has already triumphed. If he succeeds, the triumph will be all the greater from the extreme measures adopted by the authorities; if he fail, public opinion will attribute it to intimidation pushed to excess: in any case the Government will gain little by the experiment.

The Emperor has just given a pension of 300fr. from his privy purse to an old widow named Huguenot, of the military dépôt of Corze, in Moselle, who was formerly *cantinière* of the 7th Regiment, and in that capacity made the campaign of Russia; and who for twenty-seven years was a prisoner of the Russians in Siberia.

The handsome new church of St. Clotilda was consecrated on Sunday by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and will henceforth be open to the public. Divine service will be regularly performed in it every day. The church is situated in the centre of the fashionable part of the Faubourg St. Germain.

M. Chaix d'Est-Ange has been installed as Procureur-General to the Imperial Court of Paris.

A dreadful accident took place on Sunday morning at the citadel of Vincennes. The interior of the tower over the entrance fell with a terrible crash, burying a whole military post in the ruins. Eighteen bodies were taken out quite dead, and others are so frightfully mutilated that there is little hope of their recovery.

SPAIN.

On Saturday night the Queen was safely delivered of a son. The Government has, it is said, refused to receive M. Lafragua, the Envoy from Mexico, until satisfaction shall have been given to Spain. The state of siege had been raised in the provinces of Granada, Jaen, and Almeria.

About 1000 sailors had been, or were to be, sent off to reinforce the fleet at Cuba.

The Government has arranged with the Bank of Spain to send to London and Paris 28,000,000 reals to pay the interest on the foreign debt.

AUSTRIA.

The ordinance for the execution of the monetary law in Austria is to be forthwith submitted to the Council of the Empire. One of the provisions of this ordinance will contain the express clause that the credits of the State creditors, and the pay of *employés*, shall be raised to the extent of five per cent so soon as the law shall take effect.

PRUSSIA.

The monetary crisis is now beginning to be seriously felt in Berlin, and several important failures have taken place. A Credit Company is on the point of being formed, like those at Hamburg and Stockholm, to assist respectable firms labouring under temporary embarrassment. The Bank of Prussia has been empowered by the Minister of Finance to advance loans on merchandise. A Royal decree of the 27th ult. suspends for three months all legal restrictions on the rate of interest.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber, on Friday week, rejected the Budget of the War Department by 36 votes to 32. This might, it was supposed, lead to a Ministerial crisis. On the following day the Second Chamber commenced the discussion of the Budget of the Colonies. M. Stoet, a Free-trader, condemned the system that regulates the commercial relations between the Netherlands and their East Indian colonies. He demanded a thorough revision of this system, as it was as detrimental to the mother country as to the colonies. The discussion on the Budget of the Army shows that a reformatory spirit is making its way amongst the deputies.

DENMARK.

The Second Chamber of Denmark, in the sitting of the 27th ult., adopted the budget for the ensuing year. The receipts are set down in it at 6,043,800 rix dollars, and the expenses at only 3,385,774. The bill on what is called "industrial liberty"—that is, which abolishes trade corporations—lately adopted in the Second Chamber, is about to be discussed in the First Chamber. It is far from popular, particularly among the petty dealers, and certain trades of the capital are getting up petitions to the King against it.

The houses of Johns and Co., John Bergen, Stroemberg fils, Merck, and others of less importance, have been declared bankrupt.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has returned to St. Petersburg from a visit to Simpheropol and Sebastopol.

At St. Petersburg, on the 25th ult., the thermometer had fallen to eight degrees below zero (16 25 Fahrenheit). The ice brought down by the Neva has interrupted the navigation as far as Cronstadt. At St. Petersburg the ice bears sledges, and the wind has veered round to the east.

A St. Petersburg letter informs us that the official journal confirms the account already given that the relations of Russia and China have become unfriendly, in consequence of the Government of Peking having refused to receive the Russian Ambassador. It declares that not only has China violated existing treaties, but she has carried her insolence so far as to place herself in opposition to the whole of Europe. The article states that serious events may be expected to take place in China, and its tenor indicates that Russia will not remain a passive spectator of what is going on.

TURKEY.

Redschid Pacha has sent to the representatives of the great Powers a memorandum stating that foreign ships will be subjected to a new tariff for the lighthouses. The Ambassadors protest.

Ten battalions, forming an effective force of from 6000 to 7000, have been concentrated near Widdin. This movement was ordered immediately on the receipt of the news of the attempt to assassinate the Prince of Servia.

The works have been commenced at Constantinople for the construction of the monument which is to be erected in the burial-ground at Scutari to the memory of the English soldiers who died during the war in the East.

A considerable number of pilgrims arrived at Beyrout on the 3rd ult. from Mecca; more than 10,000 had already passed through that place—a greater number than was before seen. A great mortality had prevailed among them.

UNITED STATES.

Sir W. Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., Special Ambassador from Great Britain to Central America, accompanied by Lady and Miss Ouseley, has arrived at New York en route for Washington, whence Sir William will subsequently proceed to Honduras and the several States he is accredited to in Central America. We believe the first place he will go to will be Belize, in British Honduras, in a ship of war, where he will most likely be joined by the United States' Plenipotentiaries.

The aspect of monetary affairs continues to improve. The working-men's demonstrations were dwindling away to nothing.

General W. Walker, the Filibuster, was arrested at New Orleans on the 11th, but admitted to bail. He immediately put to sea with 100 men for Nicaragua, and was followed by 200 others. The United States' Government have, however, recognised the State, and concluded a treaty, one article of which is said to provide for the General. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—"A treaty has been made by the Administration with Nicaragua; the transit route to be thrown open to all nations on the same terms; our Government to seize Walker wherever they can find him, and bring him back to the United States; the lake boats to be transferred to the New Transit Company."

The Mormons have commenced hostilities against the Government forces by capturing seventy-eight waggons and loading near the Green River, intended for the camp of Colonel Alexander. It is not thought possible, however, that any effectual force can be sent against them till after the winter.

Lord Napier had publicly notified through the British Consul that subscriptions on behalf of the Indian Relief Fund would be received.

The Kansas Convention had adjourned after having passed a separate clause sanctioning slavery. No part of the Constitution was to be submitted to the people, but the whole sent direct to Congress.

CHINA.

We have information from Hong-Kong to the 16th October. The *Ottawa* arrived on the 14th with the mails from England of Aug. 26.

The arrangements of Lord Elgin were pretty well made up. The delay caused by his Lordship's trip to India turned out somewhat fortunate, inasmuch as the failure of the Russian Envoy to open any communication with the Emperor at Peking saved our Ambassador the chagrin of a similar, perhaps worse, reception. The Emperor declared his Imperial will to see no representative of any barbarian Power. All chance of negotiation having been cut off, Lord Elgin had concerted measures with his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief for the assault and capture of the city of Canton; this important post in our hands, the Emperor may be induced to change his mind. It appears that the Admiral had arranged with the whole available force to move up to Canton on the 31st October; and it is said that the French forces would co-operate; indeed, it was thought that the Russian Admiral Poutiatine would also offer his aid, to convince the Court at Peking that the "barbarians" were not only in earnest but acting in unison.

His Excellency Baron Le Gros, the French Plenipotentiary, arrived at Hong-Kong on the 14th of October in the steam-ship *Audacious*, which vessel, having unfortunately got upon the tail of the Lintin South Sand, was towed off by her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible* without sustaining any material injury.

THE MONETARY CRISIS AT HAMBURG.—A telegram in the *Morning Post* from Hamburg, dated Tuesday, says a great number of new and very considerable failures have been declared. Many stock-brokers have suspended their payments. The mistrust is general. No bills can be discounted. The prices of goods and securities cannot be fixed with precision. The *Times* Correspondent states that on the day previous twelve firms failed, including the celebrated house of Messrs. Ulberg and Cramer, which is expected to bring down many in Norway and Sweden. A telegram of the same date as the *Post*, and which appears in all the Paris and Belgian papers, says:—"In one day twenty failures of important houses have been announced here and at Altona. There is a general panic. Many brokers have failed. The Bourse is in dismay. Merchandise and scrip are without any fixed quotation. No bills are discounted."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—"The Austrian Government," says a Vienna letter in the *Cologne Gazette*, "has lately sent the draught of a project to Constantinople for the organisation of the Principalities. It appears to be founded on the original English scheme, but is modified in such a way as to leave out the union altogether; it retains only those dispositions which Austria, as the nearest neighbour of the country, with the state of which she is thoroughly acquainted, thinks compatible with the rights and interests of the Porte. It is thought Prussia approves of this project."

GERMANY AND THE DUCHIES.—A letter from Berlin announces that Prussia and Austria have entered into a reciprocal engagement to prevent any foreign intervention in the Danish conflict. England, it is said, has recognised the justice of the grievances of the Duchies, and is disposed to use its influence at Copenhagen to obtain the removal of them.

THE FEVER AT LISBON.—Despatches from Lisbon announce a sensible improvement in the sanitary condition of the inhabitants.

MR. HODGES, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Cape Colony.

M. MURE DE PELANNE, late French Consul at Rotterdam, has been appointed Consul-General at Smyrna, in place of M. Bresson, removed to Gibraltar.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR ARCHDALE WILSON'S PROMOTION.—The Commander-in-Chief has issued the following general order:—"In consideration of the distinguished services performed by Colonel Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., and K.C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, at the siege of Delhi, the Queen has been pleased to command that he be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, and that his commission shall bear date the 14th September, 1857, the day on which the troops under his command stormed and carried the ramparts of the city of Delhi."

PENSIONS TO INDIAN OFFICERS.—On Wednesday, at a court of directors of the Hon. East India Company, it was resolved to grant to Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., an annuity of £1000; and to Lady Neill, widow of the late Brigadier-General Neill, and to Mrs. Nicholson, mother of the late Brigadier-General Nicholson, special pensions of £500 per annum respectively. These resolutions will come before a special court of proprietors of East India stock on the 16th instant for confirmation.

THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY have voted the freedom and clothing of the company to General Wilson and General Havelock.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—Considerable activity prevails in the shipbuilding department at this yard, in consequence of the Admiralty order for the completion with all possible dispatch of the vessels now in progress at that establishment.

COAST DEFENCES.—The Government has come to the determination of erecting defences for the protection of Kingstown harbour, for which purpose a circular battery is to be constructed on the east pier-head, armed with 68-pounders. The battery is to be commenced forthwith, and will be completed in about a year.

THE ROAD TO INDIA.—The first body of British troops sent out to India through Egypt was embarked at Malta on the 1st of October (200 in number), reached Alexandria on the 4th, was conveyed from the steamer at that place to the steamer at Suez in twenty-six hours, and reached Aden in perfect health and efficiency on the 15th—the transfer from the one garrison to the other having thus occupied only twelve days. The Viceroy of Egypt caused arrangements of the most efficient character to be made for the rapid and comfortable transit of the troops.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The third division, three companies, of the 69th Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hickey, embarked on Wednesday on board the *Eucine*, for Alexandria, en route overland to Madras. The 94th Regiment will once more embark from Plymouth on the 8th or 9th instant, when another steamer will arrive there, to take them to India, instead of waiting for the *Austria* to be repaid.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "CUCKOO."—The *Cuckoo* had embarked nearly 200 Marines at the New-stairs, Chatham, on Tuesday afternoon, and was in the act of steaming out in the river, when, from some unexplained cause, she swung round and got on shore close to the Gun-wharf, the tide at the time ebbing. The steamer immediately heeled over and settled down in the mud, defying every effort to get her off. The Marines were immediately disembarked at the Gun-wharf, and the baggage taken out. As the tide rose it swept clean over her, and, with the exception of her keel, she was several feet under water. On Wednesday large gangs of shipwrights from Chatham dockyard were employed on board stripping her, and efforts are being made to raise her by means of lighters.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE literature of her Majesty's Speech has been more the subject of conversation in literary circles than the matter of her Majesty's Speech. The way in which her Majesty spoke has been praised (and deservedly) by all circles. Who, it is asked, is responsible for her Majesty's Speech? Is it the offspring of the Circumlocution Office? Queen Elizabeth wrote and delivered her own speeches, and swore not a little in delivering them. King James I. printed his own speeches in his works, and on his way to open the House was—if we believe either Weldon or Wilson, or both—very loose in his allusions. King Charles I. intrusted his speeches to Strafford, Cottington, Laud, and Hyde, and they made the King unnecessarily long. Charles was a good writer (witness his own unassisted letters), and the speeches he chose (now and then foolishly) to deliver would have taken better with his people had he relied on his own sense and his own pen. Cromwell, if we may believe Carlyle and trust to internal evidence, made, as he delivered his own speeches. King Charles II. spoke to his Parliament, as he spoke to his attendants, colloquially and cleverly. There is a fine passage in one of his speeches that deserves to be remembered:—"I am none of those," said Old Rowley, "who think that subjects by performing their duties in an extraordinary manner do not oblige their Princes to reward them in an extraordinary manner." King James II., with his usual obstinacy, made his own few speeches. The "great Nassau," King William III., gave his materials for his speeches to his Cabinet Ministers, and went very carefully over the matter his Ministers would attribute to him before he delivered it. Queen Anne, in her first speech, spoke of possessing "an entirely English heart," and, if we may believe Swift, soon lost it:—

The Queen, 'tis said, hath lost a part
Of her entirely English heart.

Her Minister Godolphin called in Walpole to his aid; and when Godolphin was turned out by the Queen, and Harley called in, Harley, with or without the aid of St. John, wrote Queen Anne's best speeches. Then came the first of the Georges; and George I., who never could speak, and never attempted to speak, English, fell back (if we may trust to our memories) on his Lord Chancellor, and commanded the Chancellor to tell the rest. Who does not remember the difficulty about King George II.'s first speech—Sir Spencer Compton, the favourite, unable to draw it, and calling in at the last moment the rejected Sir Robert Walpole to his aid? It is easy to see that Walpole, Pelham, and Newcastle wrote after Walpole's death the whole of King George's speeches. "Augustus" dead, then came King George III.'s famous speeches, including his first speech, written by Pitt, Lord Chatham, wherein he boasted that he was bred and born a Briton; his foolish speech, as "Farmer George," about the disease in the horned cattle; and his sensible speech, in which he said, "I can give up my crown and retire from power; I can quit my palace and live in a cottage; I can lay my head on a block and lose my life; but I cannot break my oath." The Third George was followed by the Fourth, and we have, in Lord Chancellor Eldon's journal, a picture of George IV. dressed up for his speech to his Parliament. Here is the passage; it is remarkable:—

2nd February, 1825.

To-day we have Cabinet in Downing-street, and Council at Carlton House, to try if we can make a good speech for the King. But there are too many hands at work to make a good thing of it, and so you will think, I believe, when you read it.

Thursday.

The King's speech was settled yesterday, in the ante-room to his bedroom, he having too much gout to come down stairs. His arm, in which part of the disorder is, was slung in a black handkerchief, and he seemed to be in a good deal of pain. I don't much admire the composition or matter of the speech. My old master, the late King, would have said that it required to be set off by good reading. It falls to my lot to read it, and I would read it better if I liked it better.

Lord Chancellor Eldon (*Twiss's Life*, ii. 534).

But we feel we are reaching our own times too nearly, and with this gossip about speeches we shall now turn to other Town and Table matters.

The Post Office revenue has been considerably enlarged this week by the letters we have received from many observing and kind correspondents respecting Burns's punch-bowl. We wish that we could be (for once) the "Complete Letter-writer," and acknowledge all our correspondents' letters. One reply, perhaps, will answer (though imperfectly) all. The name of the vintner-publican from whom Mr. Hastie obtained that once well-wetted, but now dry, bowl was Cochran.

We have seen a portion of the first number of a new publication by a favourite author. We ought to have seen the whole number, and many have been disappointed in not seeing it. We allude to the "Gordian Knot," a story, in twelve numbers, by Mr. Shirley Brooks. When we first heard of the delay we feared that Mr. Brooks was ill and in the hands of Fergusson or Bright. We have since heard that he is in rude London health, and well under way with his work; but his artist was unwell—a good and clever artist, Mr. Tenniel. The artist has recovered; and "The Gordian Knot" cut will be completed in time for New Year's-day.

Monumental inscriptions are difficult to write. That on young Bellot, of the French navy, in front of Greenwich Hospital, might have been improved. Witness that suggested by a Nile and Trafalgar pensioner in King Charles the Second's Ward:—

Faithful Bellot (below) he did his duty,
But now he's gone aloft.

Collingwood might have written this.

Sir Archibald Alison and Professor Aytoun have written to us on the subject of the copyrights in their works referred to in our paper of last week. Sir Archibald says that the statement "is true only of the editions already published, or now in course of sale; but that the copyright of his 'History,' and the title to dispose of all future editions, rest with the author." Wilson's eminent son-in-law assures us that Aytoun has not sold his "Lays;" and that, as far as he is concerned, the Government Blue-Book might stand on the same shelf with the Apocrypha. Let us assure both Sir Archibald and the Professor that the mistakes are not ours; nor are they the mistakes of the Government. The errors they complain of are the errors of their own publishers—our friends the Messrs. Blackwood, John and the Colonel.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF JAMAICA was opened on the 16th ult., at King's House, Spanish Town, for its fourth Session under the new Constitution.

BARON DE HUMBOLDT, we are happy to say, has entirely recovered from his late indisposition.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF NAPLES, according to a Vienna letter, is to go to Munich in February, to be betrothed to the young Bavarian Princess, sister of the Empress of Austria.

CHINESE JOURNALISM.—A new journal has just been started, which, however, gives little promise of communicating much information to the world in general. It is a daily paper, published at Sacramento in Chinese; all the persons engaged on it, whether editors or compositors, being of that nation. It bears a title answering to the English words "News of the Day."

The number of sovereigns coined at the Royal Mint during the fortnight ending 28th November last was 1,612,300—a larger amount than was ever coined before in the same space of time.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES FAT CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

THE improvement of late years in the character of our agricultural exhibitions is something remarkable. Harassed no longer by any vexed question, both landlord and tenant have resolutely applied themselves to the performance of their own proper duties in the State. The effect of this is generally apparent; but nowhere is so direct a proof to be obtained as at one of these country meetings. You have here evidence of progress from all sides. It is not merely one particular breed or "fancy" sort that is gaining ground, and getting the better, from the attention bestowed upon its culture. On the contrary, there is not a good sort of beast or sheep but that has extended its uses, while the individual specimens have been better than ever. In fact, during the past season, almost every exhibition of the kind has achieved this happy consummation—it has been "better than ever," and the glories of the one Durham ox, or the famous fat pig, fade before a rivalry that every occasion but increases.

The Birmingham Show of last week was quite up to the spirit of the times. It was at once admitted to be the best ever known. Amongst all the classes of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry there was scarcely any qualification of so satisfactory a verdict. Beginning with the three established breeds of stock—Hereford, Shorthorn, and Devon—we found two at least of these better represented than we ever remember to have seen them in Bingley Hall. There were ten Herefords and Devons, of which perhaps the preference may be best given to the former. The Hereford breed of cattle, indeed, as might be expected, always show to advantage at the midland counties meetings. It is seldom, however, that a finer ox has been produced here than that of Mr. John Shaw, of Hunsbury, Northampton—declared not only to be the best of his class, but the best Hereford as well as the best male animal in the yard. He is certainly a noble specimen of the sort, showing all the true character of the Hereford and uniting with a magnificent frame a beautiful quality, and very even appearance. Were it not, in short, for "a clip" in the back (still well covered), this ox might be pronounced perfect. But he by no means stands alone. His own immediate competitors were all commended; while the first prize animal in the next division may, in time, make quite as good a beast. As it is, for his age, two years and some months odd, he is really a wonderful animal, and Mr. Naylor, of Welshpool, may well be proud of him. The Hereford cows and heifers were so generally good that it must have been a matter of some difficulty to separate them. Both in the aged and younger class the first and second awards must have been a very near thing. Still, Mr. Turner's cow reminds one, and not to her disadvantage, of the gold-medal Hereford of last year. The whole of the class, again, were severally commended, and the judges scattered this kind of compliment with no sparing hand. It is a question whether they did not make it a little too cheap.

But of all sorts the most marked progress in the chronicles of the Birmingham Exhibition is being now made with the Devon cattle. For the last anniversary or so they have been in extraordinary force, more especially in comparison with the poor standing they once had here. Lord Leicester leads the van on this occasion with one of the most evenly-fed animals ever seen. There is positively not a dent in him, while he has all the stamp of the pure thoroughbred Devon—the rounded form, short leg, bright eye, and beautiful head. He takes, in addition to the first prize of his set, a very well-considered special premium offered by Lord Ward for the best beast bred and fed by the exhibitor. Many successful men at these shows—such as Mr. Heath and Mr. Phillips—merely buy up stock to fatten, and of course there is no greater credit due to those who feed their own. Lord Leicester also takes the second prize with another of his own breeding; while the whole class are in this instance deservedly commended, and three have high commendations. Of these, two are very superior animals, entered by Mr. Heath, and the third shows the extraordinary excellence of the class. This is no less than the gold-medal Smithfield Club ox of last Christmas, then allowed to be the best male beast we had in England, an award further confirmed at the great Spring Show in France, where he again stood indisputably first. He is, however, as cleverly outpaced now, and, considering that he is getting on for six years old, should never have been kept for another year. It must be a very awkward balance-sheet, as a matter of feeding, by the time he does go to the butcher.

In the younger Devon class Lord Aylesford, a strong local supporter of the meeting, is placed first, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort second, both with capital selections from their homesteads. His Royal Highness improves upon this with the heifers, where he takes the first position with a very sweet one bred by Mr. Hole, of Dunster. Of the Devon cows, Mr. Heath's is surely the better-looking of the two prizes, but that of Mr. Hulse has bred five calves to the other's two, a point which no doubt influenced the decision. Still, both are rare cows, and quite worthy of the distinction.

That much-bemoaned but most useful race, the Shorthorn, has been going out of favour lately at Birmingham. Fortunately their innate merits are sufficiently good to withstand even the effect of all that has been said about them. But they are never so much in fashion here as in Baker-street, or as at the summer meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society. The oxen and steers in this class were the weak feature of the show. They were for the most part leggy, upstanding animals, with little of the look of the improved Shorthorn about them, and some of any sort you chose to call them. Still the judges were liberal in their commendations. Any falling off, however, is compensated for in a small but famous entry of Shorthorn cows. Colonel Towneley carries off the gold medal for the best of all the cows, with a very picture of what a Shorthorn should be. Indeed one is almost sorry to see so highly-bred and finely-formed an animal going at four years old to the slaughterhouses. So late even as the great national meeting at Salisbury, in July, she ranked as a prize cow for breeding or milking purposes. But with the Colonel's stock it is an easy transition from one state to the other; and no doubt, forcing and high breeding have brought this otherwise valuable animal to what she is—a butcher's beast. Mr. Swinnerton runs second with another capital animal; and the whole class of Shorthorn cows are with justice commended. Of ten heifers there were only six entered, two of which received prizes and three commendations. That well-known breeder, Lord Feversham, heads this section.

The other breeds were neither strong in numbers nor individual excellence. The Longhorns, a class peculiar to this meeting, should be at once abolished. Its retention is only propitiating two or three breeders, who would do better with better animals. Neither the Welsh nor Scotch beasts were quite up to their average strength; and of the crosses by far the best was, at least in this instance, a very happy one exhibited by the Duke of Beaufort, between a West Highland cow and a Devon bull. In the Longhorn and Shorthorn mixture of races the latter had fortunately preserved many of its points.

As a Sheep Show, that at Birmingham has long been peculiarly famous for one sort—the Shropshire Downs, coming more and more into repute, and with every reason for their doing so. They are most useful sheep, of more size than the pure Downs (with which they have been improved), giving plenty of good wool, and of capital quality. Mr. Smith, of Sutton Maddock, who takes the first prize here, is now about the most noted breeder of them. Mr. Foljambe has it nearly all his own way with some beautiful Leicesters; and Lord Walsingham is equally strong with the Southdowns. There are a few good Cotswolds, and their near relative, that *novus homo*—the Oxfordshire Down.

The Pig Show, which embraces both fat and young animals, is superior this year with the latter, where the Berkshire carry nearly all before them. Mr. Joseph Smith's pen of five pigs not exceeding six months old ranked first, and, as they did so with very good showing, commanded long prices for use hereafter. The job pigs were chiefly commendable for not being what schoolboys call "beastly fat." We have seen pigs far more overfed at the breeding shows of the Royal and other societies than we did here. Our prizes went mostly to the white varieties—the Cumberland, Yorkshire, and the Prince Consort's Windsor pig. Altogether, this division, too, was above an average excellence.

It is noticeable that, so far at least, Birmingham alone has succeeded as a Poultry Show. It opened with a level to which there has never been anything like a becoming rivalry. Our national society,

amongst others, failed signally in the effort to establish one as a feature in its meetings. The exhibitors of poultry are now, however, about to pray the Council, in Hanover-square assembled, that the regulations may, for the future, be made to assimilate with those in force at Birmingham, when every promise of better entries may be expected. The one last held in Bingley Hall was again "better than ever." Although there were not so many birds sent as during the Cochinchina mania, nearly all the varieties evinced some improvement. The plumage of the Hamburgs was even prettier, the Dorkings were heavier, the Spanish, generally, superior, the game fowl also more evenly good, and the Cochins not in such numbers as they have been. Of the last named, the only respectable class were the buffs, and they were seen to more advantage than they have been for some time. One of the features of the business done here was a-run upon the silver-grey Dorkings, or what is known as "Lord Hill's colour." They were fetching high prices; and, indeed, the Dorkings for the table, and the Spanish as layers, have still a decided call. Aylesbury and Rouen ducks, with some very extraordinary geese, and a most extraordinary gander, further support this attractive department, while there were pigeons of such sorts, sizes, and fashions as many of us seldom see elsewhere. There were carriers, and tumbler, and trumpeters, nuns, jacobins, and archangels—curious to read of, and still more curious to look on. There were some with beards, and others whose pride was to be quite bald; a certain set with fan-tails, and an opposite party with no tails at all. They appeared coupled with such sweet names for owners—as Miss Julia Milwood, Miss Marian Parkinson, and Miss Emily Adkins—who else shall do justice to their beauties without it be the pencil of Mr. Harrison Weir?

THE COURT.

The Court arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, from Windsor Castle; and, on the same afternoon, her Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the Queen's Speech, to be read at the opening of Parliament on the following day, was approved. At the Privy Council two Orders in Council were issued, directing the Divorce and Matrimonial Act, and also the Probate Act, should come into operation on the 11th of January next. The following presentations took place:—Sir Alexander Malet, Minister to the Germanic Confederation, on arriving in England; Hon. Henry Howard, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister to the King of Portugal, on returning to Lisbon; and Major-General Phillips, on being appointed Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

On Thursday the Queen went in state to open the Session of Parliament in person. The cortège consisted of eight of the Royal carriages, followed by the state coach, in which rode the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Master of the Horse. The Queen was everywhere received by the spectators with unusual marks of loyal affection. In the course of the morning her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, went to the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, to inspect the preparations in progress for the approaching Royal marriage; and in the evening the Court returned to Windsor Castle.

To-day (Saturday) her Majesty and the Royal family will go to Osborne for a fortnight, returning to Windsor for the Christmas holidays. The Prince Frederick William will take his departure for Berlin on the same day, returning to join the Royal family at Christmas.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, the Countess of Shelburne, arrived at Lansdowne House, on Monday, from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Speaker of the House of Commons and Lady Charlotte Denison arrived on Carlton House-terrace, on Tuesday, from Ossington Hall, near Newark.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived at Grosvenor-gate, for the season, from visiting Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., at Albury Park.

The Right Hon. Frederick Peel and Mrs. Peel have arrived in town, from the Continent.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will shortly be solemnized, between the Earl of Euston, M.P., eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, and Miss Baring, only daughter of the Hon. Francis Baring, M.P.

SKETCHES IN MANILLA.

(By our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

I SEND you a Sketch of a Card-party—or, as card-playing is here called, Panguingui; the parties being given in little bamboo huts, furnished with a table and benches. The apartment is dimly lighted by a cocoa-nut oil lamp suspended from the ceiling, which illuminates the faces of the picturesque gamblers, and gives a theatrical effect to the scene. The striped shirts, old straw hats, and handkerchiefs bound round their heads, are more picturesque than would be a better-regulated costume. The women are also players. There is in the apartment, generally, an old cock, tied by the leg, for "the rooster" is everywhere; talk of "the Gallic cock," he is nothing to the Manilla chanticleer.

We have one of the north-east winds blowing great guns; it is remarkably like the Marseilles mistral, and necessitates extra clothing. Its effect is not exhilarating, for most people in the evening get chilly. The sky is grey and cheerless—down comes the pelting rain, and, with the wind, gives the country a northern appearance. Oh Jupiter pluvius! how it pours; splash, splash, against the house—every individual bit of nipa in the roof has a private waterfall of its own; and all these private waterfalls, whose number is unlimited, join together in keeping up the aquatic concert, agitating one's nerves unpleasantly; how the wind blows; the street is all flooded; it has not left off raining since the first thing this morning, nor is it likely it will to-day. Shut up the oystershells; keep out the wet; but the noise of waters we can't shut out. Everything is damp—I am damp—my clothes are damp. I think I can perceive the mushrooms appear on my shoes; perhaps it is an optical illusion. I hope so. Snipe-shooting has begun mighty pleasant for those who like to wade up to their knees in water in the paddy-fields. The planting of rice has begun. When the rice has grown to a certain height, they unplant it, bind the small bundles together, which they put into the earth (if you can call a muddy bed covered with water earth) at equal distances, as you see in the Sketch. There is always a little table with wisps of straw to tie up these same bundles. The women leave off their petticoats, and only wear the "tapis" as it is wet in the fields. In the foreground is a sledge made of bamboo—they are generally used instead of carts. An old buffalo is ploughing in the most beautiful bluish mud—mud that would gladden the heart of a pig. These paddy fields are surrounded by ridges of earth to keep in the water, and let it flow gently into the next field, which is lower than the first. Each field goes down like small terraces or steps, and in that way one little stream does for any quantity of irrigation. One or two farm houses are in the back of the strata surrounded by their plantain, bamboo, and betel-nut palms. There are generally one or two pigs tied by the neck under these houses, horses, cows, and buffaloes grazing in the fields like in England; and the lovely lanes generally have hedges.

I shall leave the rice field, and describe a little christening-party I was at some nights ago. We went at about nine p.m.; found the room full of mestizas in bright-coloured sayas. The decorations were capital. As I told you before, everybody lives up stairs; and the houses are only one story high, on account of earthquakes. Every house of pretensions has the lower part built of stone, with a large *porte cochère*. This lower part is the coach-house, as every one keeps a carriage here. You then mount a flight of stairs, at the top of which you find yourself in the drawing-room, visible and open as a landing in England. If belonging to an Englishman or an American there will be a punkah, the natives dispensing with them. The next room will be the sala, looking into the street. There are oyster-shell windows to shut during the day, and jalousies for the night, or vice versa; but in the evening everything is open. There are bedrooms at the back of the house. You don't get into bed here, but lie on mats, which are put on to the bedstead—four-posted always, to fix a mosquito-curtain. The kitchen arrangements are very French, but wood is used instead of charcoal. The boys cook admirably. The floors are of beautiful wood, well cleaned, and shining, as in Paris. The wooden, or upper part of the house, projects about two feet all round beyond the stone or lower part; above is the tiled roof, projecting and extensive, to keep off the sun. These, of course, are



PANGUINGUI (CARD-PLAYING) IN MANILLA.

the stone houses; the others are entirely of nipa and bamboo. At the top of the stairs were placed flower-pots on Chinese stands, and in corners of the rooms these stands were decorated with various flowers. In the bedroom lay the infant with a mighty red face, but jolly: we all went in to have a peep. The table was covered with betelnut and cigars: we all chewed. The cigars were handed round: we all smoked. The band struck up, and we all danced: a merry party we made. The Lancers of course was danced, and well the nigger band played it. Supper was continually going on, and a most substantial and delicious repast it was. I have rarely seen good things disappear so fast. What splendid claret, champagne, gin, brandy, punch, and pale ale! After supper what sweet things we

said in Spanish! Outside the dining-room was a stand with a punch-bowl in the centre, flanked on either side by gin and brandy, with a shirt man always ready to assist any thirsty mortals, and the liquors disappeared with marvellous rapidity. Polkas, mazurkas, waltzes, and quadrilles followed in rapid succession. Smoking increased; but the dark-eyed girls, as the night wore on, disappeared as is their custom here, wishing no one good night.

We generally spend Sunday at a friend's house in the country some miles from this. It is a lovely spot. We usually ride over on Saturday nights, passing on our way the Calzada, the "Rotten-row of the East," where the inhabitants and merchants are wont to drive of an evening. This is a gay sight; the number of carriages, the

beautiful dress of the Spanish ladies, and the number of gentlemen on horseback, dressed in white, together with the sprinkling of Indians returning from the factory, make it quite lively. What would old Hong-Kong give for such a breeze? The poor fellows are generally being suffocated at that hour—the wind just going down when it ought to get up.

The thermometer here seldom varies, summer or winter; 24 deg. Reaumur is about the highest, and 20 deg. the lowest. We have lots of rain from May to November, and plenty of fine days intervening. We have plenty of riding; we get up before the sun, and go great distances, which does one good. We bathe generally twice a day generally in the river. Each house has a bath attached.



PLANTING RICE IN MANILLA.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT MAYENCE.



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, MAYENCE, FROM THE SITE OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS old town, the nearest fortress on the frontier towards France, and the strongest hold of the German Bund, suffered on Wednesday, November 18, a most grievous calamity. At five minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon a tremendous explosion, with a shock like an earthquake, made town, fortress, and surrounding country rock again. The powder-magazine in the south-west quarter, called the Kästrich of the town, near the Boniface battery, was in the air, and the appalling news spread as by intuition through the streets. "Der Pulverthurm ist in die Luft!" was the universal cry. In the vicinity of the magazine the devastation was complete; a fortnight's bombardment could not have been more effectual. The long street called the Old Kästrich was immediately a heap of limestone rubble, broken rafters, and shattered walls; a huge black smoking crater told where barracks, bastion, and hundreds of living men were five minutes before; the ancient Stephens-Kirche a windowless shell, with battered wall and broken roof; the Gau-Gasse, which leads from the Gau-Thor—the scene of the catastrophe—but little better than the Old Kästrich. The beautiful glass of the cathedral is no more, and all over the town the streets are white as snow with the contents of the shattered window-frames, which in many cases hung from the houses, or strewed the pathways beneath. It is impossible at present to state the loss of human life, especially as these things are hushed up here—five hundreds souls perished was the statement on Wednesday, and this is rather under than over

the mark. The military loss was, of course, severe, as the accident occurred during the removal of powder, and an exercising ground was close by. Fortunately a great quantity of powder had already

been removed—600 centners (about one hundred weight) they say, and, if 200 centners had such an effect, the consequences of the explosion of 800 may be imagined.

Stones of several hundred weight were thrown to an immense distance, in many cases piercing the houses through roof to basement. The printing-office of the *Mainzer Journal* suffered in this way; also the Pariser Hof, in the Theater Platz. Shot, shell, and grenades were also scattered liberally abroad; and, horrible to relate, human bodies and fragments of them were hurled afar in the same way. A peasant driving a waggon of new wine through the Alt-minster Strasse left but the head of one of his horses to show where waggon, team, and man had been.

The details of this affair would fill a volume. Every one has his hairbreadth 'scape to recount, and the number of injured and wounded is fearful; the hospitals overflow with them. The sentry at the magazine survives with the loss of a leg—a mere lad, but with hair as white as snow, and an idiot. The fright is said to have deprived several persons of their senses.

It was a terrible walk that of the next day through the city; the blood-stained walls and especially pumps and fountains bore this red record; the dead just exhumed from the ruins, the weeping women, the childless parents, the fatherless, motherless children, and various episodes of the most pathetic description might be narrated. I looked into an empty school-room—a school for the poor—the slates, pencils, clothes of the children, suddenly left; the red significant puddle, the sundered ceiling, and the shower of stones.



THE OLD KASTRICK STREET, MAYENCE.



SITE OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE, MAYENCE.

There was a birdcage on the side of a house, under which the wall was battered in by a mass of the Pulver-thum's parapet. I looked in. The occupant lay at the bottom dead of fright. I was, perhaps, the first and only one who noticed his fate; and where was his owner? An interesting sight, especially for Roman Catholic eyes, would have been a corner house, with a figure of the Virgin at its angle, standing nearly scatheless among its rhined neighbours.

Windows were broken, and the shock felt in all the neighbouring towns—Wiesbaden, Biebrich, Geisenheim, &c. The surrounding country for miles was white with the limestone, and in the village two miles distant people were killed by it in the street.

I send you three sketches of the devastation.

The Prince of Prussia has called on the authorities of the kingdom to promote the raising of subscriptions in favour of the victims of the catastrophe. His Royal Highness has himself given a sum of 10,000 dollars.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 6.—2nd Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 7.—John Milton born, 1608.
TUESDAY, 8.—Mary, Queen of Scots, born, 1542.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Colley Cibber died, 1732.
THURSDAY, 10.—Charles XII. of Sweden killed, 1718.
FRIDAY, 11.—Gay born, 1688—died, 1732.
SATURDAY, 12.—New Zealand discovered, 1642.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 17, 1857.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 5 20 | 5 45 | 6 10 | 6 40 | 7 5 | 7 35 | 8 5 |
| 8 40 | 9 10 | 9 45 | 10 15 | 10 44 | 11 15 | 11 45 |

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
FOR 1857,

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON DECEMBER 19th NEXT.

The CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT for this year published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will far exceed any number ever published. No expense or labour has been spared to get as near perfection as possible in ART, LITERATURE, and TYPOGRAPHY; and, with the experience of former years now brought to bear at this period, the COLOURED ENGRAVINGS will be superior to any yet published.

CONTENTS:

A Large Print in Colours—The Happy Homes of England: Christmas Holidays.—Drawn by B. Foster.
Also, single Page in Colours—The Christmas Errand.—A. Solomon.
And another Page in Colours—The Unexpected Guest.—J. Tenniel.
A fine Engraving (Whole Page)—Old Christmas with the Bowl and Holly.—J. Gilbert.
The King of the Bean (Page).—E. Morin.
A Real Christmas Holiday (Two-page).—J. Leech.
Christ's Hospital on Christmas Eve (Page).—J. Gilbert.
Christmas Reflections (Page).—S. Read.
Rebuses (Page).—C. H. Bennett.
The Field of the Cloth of Damask.—C. H. Bennett.
This Supplement will also contain the following Christmas Tales and Poems:—
Christmas for Ever.
A Real Christmas Holiday.
Christmas Eve—Fanny's Story.
Christ's Hospital and Christmas Eve.
Christmas Reflections.
The Field of the Cloth of Damask: a Christmas Game.
Musical Crotchets.
Revision of Nuptial Forms.
A SONG FOR CHRISTMAS: the Poetry by MARK LEMON, the Music by FRANK ROMER.

The Unexpected Guest on Christmas Eve.
The Wedding Ring. A Ghost Story for Christmas.
Forfeits.
Connubial Emigration Society.
King of the Bean.
Why am I always invited out on Christmas Day?
Marriage by Proxy, &c., &c.

The CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER will consist of Thirty-two Pages of Letter-press, containing a fund of Amusement, besides the COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

Price of the Double Number and Coloured Supplement, 10d.; stamped, 1s.

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A variety of COLOURED ENGRAVINGS and SUPPLEMENTS from this time to the end of the year, and during the year 1858.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—JULLIEN'S
GRAND BAL MASQUE.—In consequence of the great success of the Bal Masque, M. Jullien will give a Second and positively the last this Season, at the end of the Second Series of Concerts, on MONDAY, DEC. 21. Applications to be made at this Box-office of the Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S CLASSICAL CONCERTS.—The Splendid Decorations of the Bal Masque continued.—Mlle. Jettie Trefflé. M. Reményi. The Indian Quadrille and General Havlock's Grand Triumphant March, and New Fife Folks, by Double Orchestra, Every Evening during the Week. Promenade, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and upwards. To be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, at the principal Libraries, and Jullien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, December 7, and during the Week, the new Comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, Miss Amy Sedgwick and the Haymarket Company. After which the new Farce of TAKE CARE OF DOWNS.—Mr. Buckstone. Concluding, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, with FISH OUT OF WATER; and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, with the revived Spanish Ballet of the STAR OF ANDALUSIA.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD THE SECOND, by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster; Directress, Madam Celeste.—By Special Desire, The Green Bushes for Six Nights only. Monday and During the Week, THE GREEN BUSHES. To conclude with THE DRAPEY QUESTION, or, Who's for India.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, THE WIFE'S REVENGE. Mr. Creswick; after which, INDIA, 1857: Captain Morton, Mr. Shepherd; to conclude with WELLINGTON FIGGS: Mr. Widdicombe, Miss Johnstone.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening the new Grand National and Military Spectacle, entitled THE ARMING AND CAPTURE OF DELHI. Succeeded by Infantry and novel Scenes in the Storm, introducing the Foreign and British soldiers of the establishment. Concluding with the successful new Farce of the DUKE'S DOUBLE.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Second Week of AZAZEL the PRODIGAL; with New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments, and in which the celebrated Mrs. JAMES ANDERSON and Miss ELSWORTHY will appear, supported by upwards of 100 Artists.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S HOME AND FOREIGN LYRICS.—Lecds, 7th and 8th; York, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. Pianist, F. Emilie Berger.—Address, Hartmann and Co., 88, Albany-street, N.W.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—The FIRST CONCERT of the third season will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on THURSDAY evening, DECEMBER 10. Handel's Funeral Anthem, with Orchestral accompaniments, madrigals, new part songs by Smart and Leslie &c., will be performed. Stalls, 5s.; or five for £11s. at ADDISON'S, 210, Regent-street; Second Seats, 2s. 6d.; Unreserved, 1s., at all Musicalellers'. STANLEY LUCAS, Hon. Sec.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—Open every Evening.—A Grand Concert, by Artists of celebrity, commencing at Seven o'clock precisely. Suppers, &c., until Twelve o'clock. The Comic Department is supplied by Messrs. B. Collins, W. T. Critchfield, and E. Mackney.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—LAST WEEK
BUT ONE.—Every Evening (except Wednesday the 9th), at Eight, and Saturday Afternoon, at Half-past Three, WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, Professor WILJALBA FRIKELL, Physician to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, will give his new and original Entertainment of Natural and Physical Magic, performed without the aid of any apparatus, entitled TWO HOURS OF ILLUSION, &c.—Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d., which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MR. ALBERT, every Night (except Saturday), at Eight; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoon, at Four. Places can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Forty New and Artistic Dissolving Views illustrating the REBELLION IN INDIA, and comprising Portraits of the Indian HEROES, Wilson, Havelock, Nicholson, also Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Canning, and Clive. "A Scuttling of Coals from the Pit to the Fire-side," being a new Lecture Entertainment by J. H. Pepper, Esq. All the other Lectures, Dissolving Views, and Kaleidoscopes as usual. Admission to the whole, 1s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. FRIDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 11th, Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorf, Mrs. Lockey, and Mr. Wels; with Orchestra of 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. 6, Exeter-hall.

"SOPHIA AND ANNIE'S" FIFTH YEAR.
THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Dec. 7; Chesterfield, 8; Barnsley, 9; Wakefield, 10; Bradford, 11, 12, and 14.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS at the Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 2nd, "the 12th Entertainment in London." Doors open at 7½, commence at 8. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. On Saturday a Morning Entertainment, commencing at 3.

ADAM and EVE.—DUBUFFE'S GREAT PICTURES, the TEMPTATION and the FALL, are now on View at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall (opposite the Opera Colonnade).—Admission 1s.

CITY EXHIBITION.—Mr. WALLIS'S Collection of high-class modern PAINTINGS is now ON VIEW at LEGGATT'S NEW CITY GALLERY, No. 13, Change-alley. Principal entrance by 28, Cornhill. Open from Ten till Six. Admission 1s., including Catalogue. N.B. After Three o'clock the Gallery is brilliantly illuminated by Patent Sun Burners.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Roots, Implements, &c., Commences on TUESDAY Morning and Closes on FRIDAY Evening, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th December. BAZAAR King-street and Baker-street. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. Admission One Shilling.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING will take place, at EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at Two p.m. precisely. Viscount Ranelagh in the Chair. Fifty share numbers will be drawn, and Twenty-five numbers added by seniority to the Rights of Choice. For Prospectuses apply to CHARLES LEWIS GRUNKEISEN, Secretary, Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

MR. HAWKINS, of the GROSVENOR RIDING-SCHOOL, 22, South-street, Park-lane, b as to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he continues to give INSTRUCTION in the ART of RIDING, Daily. Well-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen; Small Ponies for Juvenile Pupils.

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OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, also Civilians, can effect ASSURANCES on their LIVES with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on the usual terms, the Directors having resolved not to increase their Rates at this time. Premiums can be paid to the Company's Agents at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or at any other of their Agencies in the East. The Directors also advance loans on good security for temporary periods. The Colonial Agents in every British Colony, where Premiums are received, and claims settled. WILL. THO. THOMSON, Actuary. SAMUEL H. FERGUSON, Resident Secretary in London. London 81, Lombard-street (E.C.). Edinburgh 8, George-street. Dublin 6, Upper Sackville-street. Glasgow 55, St. Vincent-street.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1837. Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9, and BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, empowered by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, 11 Prince-street, Bank, London. Major-General Alexander, Blackheath Park, Chairman. Rates of premium reduced to the lowest possible scale compatible with security, and suitable to every class of Policy-holders. ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established 1834; empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1, King William-street, London, for the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including gentlemen engaged in Military and Naval Services. JOHN STEWART, Esq., Chairman. The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums. MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary. Active Country Agents wanted. A liberal Commission allowed.

COUNTY FIRE-OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, and 14, CORNHILL, London. Established 1846. Trustees and Directors. The Right Hon. Lord Northwick. Henry B. Churchill, Esq. Sir Richard D. King, Bart. The Rev. James Sharmaa. Sir Glynn E. Welby, Bart. The Rev. Isaac Spencer. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. Frederick Squire, Esq. MANAGING DIRECTOR.—John A. Beaumont, Esq. SECRETARY.—Charles Stevens, Esq. The Rates of Premium charged by the County Fire-office are upon the lowest scale consistent with Security to the Insured. When a Policy has existed Seven Years, a return of 25 per cent, or one-fourth of the amount of the premiums paid, is declared upon such policies. Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the Offices in London.

MUTINY IN INDIA.—Military Field Glasses of matchless quality, combining the very latest improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 234, New Bond-street; corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses, invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—A valuable, powerful, newly-invented, very small waist-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Price 3s. Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and Slides. Every description of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, and Chemical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

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EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, SUDBROOK PARK, the most beautiful estate in the Kingdom, near Richmond, Surrey, fifty minutes' travel from London. Numbers of sufferers (many among the Nobility, the Medical and Learned Professions, and others) from Rheumatism, Gout, Indigestion, Nervous and other Diseases, after they had despaired of recovery, have been restored to health and active pursuits by the most agreeable means. The medical faculty are invited to a full investigation of the system.—J. ELLIS, M.D.

BEN RHYDDING.—Physician, Dr. MACLEOD, F.R.C.P. The WINTER arrangements for carrying out successfully and comfortably the WATER-CURE begin at this Establishment on the 1st of November, and continue until the end of Spring. The Winter Season is well suited for Patients undergoing the Water-Cure. BEN RHYDDING, OTLEY, YORKSHIRE.

Next week, DECEMBER 12, will be published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

A LARGE ENGRAVING

OF THE
QUEEN OPENING PARLIAMENT
ON THURSDAY LAST.

DRAWN BY J. GILBERT, AND CAREFULLY ENGRAVED BY J. WILLIAMSON.

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FOR 1858.

PRINTED IN COLOURS.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1857.

THE Speech of her Majesty refers to the suspension of the Bank Act [only to inform the Parliament that a bill for indemnifying those who ordered and adopted the suspension will be submitted for their consideration. The Parliament will, however, have another duty to perform; though the Ministers, much occupied with other subjects, may not take the lead in directing them. On the subject of the currency the nation is fairly roused. The time has long since elapsed when the Bank Charter, granted only for a period, has become open to renewal; and the Committee which began to inquire into the subject last Session, or some other Committee, must continue the investigation. But the events which have recently transpired have given a new turn to the whole subject, and the public will not now be contented with an inquiry into the operation of the Bank Acts with an avowed intention of renewing the charter. A Committee appointed for such an object, presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, decided a partisan of the Acts, which calls before it only one or two bankers and economists, and asks them innumerable questions about keeping the Bank accounts, and whether the bullion in the Bank be money or not, is not now sufficient. The public wants to know why so great a subject as the regulation of the national currency should be made contingent on the granting a charter to a trading company? Why should the whole business of banking—which is at least as important as weaving and spinning—be regulated in subservience to the interests of one corporation? The present derangement of our commercial interests has given an importance to this subject which cannot fail to induce the Parliament to consider it with deep attention. An error of principle or fact embodied into a law is a permanent source of evil, and the health of the commonwealth requires that it should be eradicated.

There is now no question, in any rational mind, about preserving the unit of value, and keeping the bank-notes strictly convertible—that is, enforcing the promise they bear on their face, to pay them on demand; but a close scrutiny has taken place of the measures which the Legislature has adopted for carrying these objects into effect; and a very strong and general conviction has arisen that the measures are quite unnecessary, and cause much mischief. It is noticed that the avowed intention of the Act of 1844 is to make the paper currency vary, as the [whole] currency would vary, were it only metallic; while the effect of the law is really to make it vary, as the bullion in the Bank varies, which is only a small part of the metallic currency, if it be, as Lord Overstone says it is not, any part of it. It is noticed, too, while this is the professed intention of the Act, that the metallic currency has increased, according to the most general estimate, by £20,000,000 since 1844, and the paper currency has actually diminished. The Act, then, has not fulfilled the intention of its authors, while it has caused enormous variations in the amount of the issue of notes, and thereby inflicted great loss on the commercial community. At one time it has inflated enterprise, only at another to strike it with death.

Without the interference of the Legislature at all, the convertibility of the note is provided for by its own nature; and all the restrictions to this end are needless. For the Legislature it was only necessary to enforce the contract; but, not content with performing this useful work, it has stipulated the means by which the contract is to be fulfilled. As reasonable would it be were the Legislature to direct the farmer how he is to till his farm, instead of merely holding him to the fulfilment of his contract to 'pay' the rent he promises to pay. As long as the wind was fair and the sea smooth the Act of 1844 was maintained; and, if convertibility depended on it, the note would now be depreciated. But it is not; and convertibility, therefore, does not depend on the Act. Till the crash came the notes of the American banks were as convertible as those of the Bank of England. Since the suspension of the New York banks their notes, though inconvertible, have been at a premium; and thus their circulation and convertibility were assured under similar circumstances, quite as well as those of the Bank of England. In fact, bank-notes, or some equivalent paper money, is as much a necessity of society at present as metallic money, and the restrictions on its issue, in order to secure it in circulation and keep it convertible, are not one atom wiser than restrictions on the import and export of bullion and coin, which from their inherent errorneousness have long been given up by our Legislature.

A great number of other objections to the present law are heard in every company, and we could fill our paper with them. We will only add that the Act derives an authority from its highly-esteemed and almost venerated author which it does not deserve. It is called Sir Robert Peel's Act, but it had another, and a far less trustworthy, parentage. Sir Robert Peel's change from wrong to right on the currency question in 1833, when he resisted Lord Althorp's proposition to make bank-notes a legal tender, and his change from right to wrong when he adopted that principle in 1844, and continued it with many newly-invented restrictions, deprive his sanction of the Act of all value on the point. The whole question is now open to investigation, and the Commons will scarcely do their duty to their constituents if they do not rigidly investigate it. The instrument of exchange for the whole people is far too momentous a subject to be again legislated on as if it were subordinate to regulating the existence of the Bank of England.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PARLIAMENTARY politics are again in the ascendant, and the politics of club gossips, foreign correspondents, and amateur statesmen must drop into the rear in presence of the regular armies. The Speech from the Throne is the Riot Act for the supernumeraries and the trumpet note that gives signal for the real affray. As Lord Macaulay sings—

We know right well the long stern swell
That bids the Roman close.

The opening of the French Chambers preceded that of our own by a few days. The inaugurating address there was framed on another model than our Queen's, and must, in fairness, be differently criticised. One passage in the French address will, probably, have been received in a bitter spirit by those who have not seen, like M. Dupin, that they belong to France and not to a party. We refer to the passage in which it is remarked that it is necessary to withdraw to a distance from the glorious proportions of French institutions in order to perceive their real magnificence. *Soit.* Meantime let us Englishmen be grateful that it is not necessary for us to withdraw in order to appreciate the value of ours, which are less remarkable for their magnificence than for resembling "our own vine and our own fig-tree," under whose shadow we may sit, "no man daring to make us afraid."

The detailed news from India was published at the beginning of the week, but contained little of which the telegrams had not given a faithful summary. The death of the young hero, Salkeld, who blew open the Cashmere Gate of Delhi, and, like Arnold of Winkleried, made way for the rush of his comrades, will be learned with sorrow; but never has a soldier died with more honour. Everywhere the superiority of the Englishman was manifesting itself, and the Oriental phrase, "One of you shall chase a thousand," is almost illustrated in the result of the engagements with the murderous mutineers. Armed, trained, and strong in overwhelming numbers and in frantic bigotry, they nevertheless turn and fly before a twentieth part of their numerical force. Much has been done, and done nobly, but much remains to do, and work is cut out for the fast-arriving reinforcements. Had Lord Canning but accepted the offers of English Calcutta to arm early in the revolt, and had dispatched the Calcutta garrison to the fight, how much misery would have been saved! Now he recognises the volunteers, and Lady Canning presents them with colours, and it is made a reproach to the loyalists that they received the tardy honour in silence, respectful, but unbroken.

An explanation, and a perfectly satisfactory one, has been given on a subject which has been a good deal discussed. Captain Hodson, who captured the miscreants called King and Princes of Delhi and put the latter to death, has been charged with exceeding his duty, and taking on himself the office of executioner. It is usually well to suspend judgment until the whole case has been heard, though the doing so would spoil many animated compositions of the accusatory kind. It seems that Captain Hodson managed with great spirit and tact to secure the persons of these traitors, but was in presence of an enormous mob of their adherents, who became infuriated as their chiefs were being taken away, and would have rescued the Princes, and probably massacred their captives, but for the stern, Cromwell-like deed with which the English soldier defied their rage. He shot the three wretches before the excited crowd, and exclaimed, "So England deals with treason!" and the awed Mussulmans could not help exclaiming, "It is just!"

The Queen of Spain has been delivered of a Prince; and for a few weeks, therefore, Spain has been delivered from palace intrigues for the supplanting Ministers—each less honest than his predecessor.

It is impossible not to respect the undaunted courage of the aged priest who presides over the diocese of Exeter, and who, at fourscore, issues, with apology for the garrulity of his years, a declaration that the law of England shall be a dead letter so far as he is concerned. The Bishop announces that, though Parliament may sanction the marriage of divorced persons, he will not, at least by license. Such persons may go to a registrar, or, if not ashamed, may put up bans; a marriage license, his Lordship says, is not a matter of right, but a statement of the Bishop's "willingness" that the union shall take place; and this is not to be granted in the diocese of Exeter. He also calls on the clergy to beg her Majesty not to make the Order in Council for the bringing the Divorce Act into operation; but here the "temporal Baron" is *Baron Tropicard*, for on Wednesday last the Council made the order in the case of that Act and the Probate Act, and both come into play on the 11th of January.

Undauntedly, in a better cause, Mr. Brunel proceeds with his work at Millwall, and it is probable that before these lines are in the reader's hand the *Leviathan* may be floating. Be this as it may, the question is only one of time. The great engineer has got the ship well in hand, and is moving her steadily down her course; and, though beams may crash and cast iron may crack under the terrific power of "a few quarts of water," the process must go on. Lucky for Jupiter—that when quarrelling with Juno he defied her to

Let down one golden everlasting chain,
and put the whole force of gods and men upon it to drag him from his seat—that Mr. Brunel was not with the invading army before Troy, and ready to serve the venerable ox-eyed goddess. The probability is that Jupiter would have fallen before Bramah, and Shelley's tremendous scene between the nameless figure and the Olympian have been anticipated. Few people, comparatively, have taken the pains to comprehend the awful power of the machine which is now forcing the iron mountain at Millwall into the river. The operation is, however, as wonderful as the vessel dealt with.

On the eve of the meeting of the Legislature one more senator has been withdrawn from the arena. Mr. Charles Hindley, member for Ashton-under-Lyne, has died. He was much respected in his immediate circle, but unfortunately allied himself to the fanaticism of the Peace party, and disqualified himself from serving his country as worthily as he doubtless designed to do. In our last week's impression we pointed out the Parliamentary changes which had occurred since the prorogation, and the above event is an addition to the record.

A TELEGRAPH OBSTRUCTED BY SPIDERS.—Telegraphic communication was suddenly stopped on the lines near Elmira, New York, lately, and, on search being instituted, it was discovered that, at a point where the auxiliary lines run only six inches apart, the spiders had woven their webs from one wire to the other, and the constant dropping of the water from the dew and fogs through the different threads of the webs to the lines below formed a complete circuit for the electricity, rendering the efforts of the operator to communicate powerless. The tiny threads of the spiders being removed, and the lines spread further apart, telegraphic communication was immediately resumed.

PICCOLOMINI AND GIUGLINI are at this moment giving representations in Berlin. Their success has been immense, their stay having been prolonged in consequence of a night having been commanded for Monday next by the Prince of Prussia.

WESTMINSTER PLAY.—The "Adelphi" of Terence will be performed by the Queen's Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster, on Tuesday, the 15th, Thursday, the 17th, and Monday, the 21st inst.—on the two latter evenings with the addition of a prologue and epilogue. On this occasion new scenes will be exhibited, from drawings at Athens and Pompeii, by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., under whose kind auspices, as an old Westminster, the restoration has been effected.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Russians have regained the fort Bartunai, in the Tschetschnaja, which was not long since taken from them by Schamy.

Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, Kt., late M.P. for the city of Oxford, delivered a lecture to his old constituents in the Town-hall of that city, on Friday evening last, on "Truth and its Counterfeits."

The Sublime Porte having resolved to establish a legation in Naples has appointed Signor Spitzer its Chargé d'Affaires.

The States of Mecklenburg have, for the second time rejected the proposition to establish civil equality between Jews and Christians.

Accounts from Algiers describe the railroad from Constantine to the sea as nearly complete. Immense mineral treasures are reported on the line of route.

The East Kent line of railroad will open on the 1st of January next from Faversham to Chatham, and to Strood on the 1st of February—dependent, of course, on the certificate of the Government Inspector.

The *Pays* states that hot persecution of the Roman Catholic missionaries in China has been renewed by direction of the Mandarins.

The hills around the top part of Coniston Lake were clad with snow for the first time this year on Tuesday week.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week, was 2253, of which 593 were new cases.

The *Athenæum* of Saturday last says:—"We believe that the Queen has appointed Mr. Redgrave, R.A., Surveyor of her Majesty's Pictures, in the place of the late Mr. Uwins. The duties are said to be extended to a superintendence over all works of art in the Royal collection."

The ordinary session of the assembly of the States of the Duchy of Luxemburg was opened on Monday.

The Earl of Derby, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has appointed the Rev. Drummond Percy Chase, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Principal of St. Mary Hall.

On the 23rd ult. the works for the Milan and Buffalora Railway (to the Piedmontese frontier) commenced; and on the 19th the Casarsa and Udine line, completing the communication between Milan and Trieste.

The *New York Times* states that it is intended to withdraw the United States' naval force from Panama Bay, owing to the bad effects of the climate on the men.

From Greece the marble quarries at Paros are stated to be about resuming their former world-wide renown.

It is stated that Lord John Russell has undertaken, with the entire concurrence of Lord Palmerston, at an early period to lay a bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities on the table of the House of Commons.

A woman named Mary Dunn died at Bodeligh, North Devon, a few days ago, having lived to the good old age of 102 years. For the last few years of her life the parishioners of Bodeligh were in the habit of holding festivals to commemorate her birthday.

The Council of the States and the National Council of Switzerland are convoked for Monday next.

M. Desprez, Auditor of the Council of State, in returning a few days ago from a mission to Algeria, was so violently afflicted with sea-sickness that he had an attack of apoplexy, and he died just as the steamer reached Marseilles.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. George Kinnear to succeed Mr. Christy as official assignee of the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy.

A Berlin paper says that complaints were made last year of the small number of young men in the capital fit for military service. The result of the last drawing was still more unfavourable, as, out of 12,033, only 876 were found fit for service.

Kelham Hall, near Newark, the seat of Mr. J. H. Manners Sutton, was burnt to the ground on Friday morning (last week).

The son of General Lamoricière, who died after a short illness on Thursday week, was buried on Sunday in the Mont Parnasse Cemetery, Paris.

Mr. MacDowell's statue of Pitt is now placed upon its pedestal at the right-hand side of the porch of St. Stephen.

The visit of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to England is said by the *Observer* to be entirely in relation to his private affairs. He has looked for leave of absence for some time past, but was detained at Constantinople by the important business of the embassy.

Professor Rauch, of Berlin, has just received a magnificent block of pure Carrara marble, weighing 45,000 lb., out of which he means to hew his statue of Moses.

The Cwmtylle mine, near the summit of Snowdon, is likely to turn out a profitable speculation, a lode of copper of several feet in thickness having been discovered.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 2125; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4364. On the three students' days (admission to the public ed.), 316; one students' evening, Wednesday, 129. Total, 6934.

The Rev. Mr. Garnier has retired from the Chaplaincy of the House of Commons, and the Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., Vicar of Bromhill, Wiltshire, has been appointed by the Speaker as his successor.

The Union Screw Company have chartered the steam-ship *Phœbe*, for the conveyance of the next Cape mail, which leaves England on the 15th inst.

The accounts of the Norwich Musical Festival are expected to exhibit a surplus of £300.

The number of patients relieved at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, during last week, was—Medical 539; Surgical, 362; total, 900.

The Duke de Bordeaux has just given some grand hunting parties at Frohsdorf. Amongst the personages invited to them were M. de Budberg, Russian Minister at Vienna, and M. de Pretulla, Neapolitan Minister in the same city.

An order has just been issued for the winding up of the affairs of the Mexican and South American Company, and an investigation of its liabilities and management.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 623,409 lb., which is an increase of 11,647 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Queen has approved of M. Alphonse Marion as French Consular Agent at Bathurst; and of Don Alexandro Pisani as Vice-Consul at Gibraltar for the Mexican Republic.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bowen, Bishop of Sierra Leone, and his bride, accompanied by a party of missionaries, embarked at Plymouth on Thursday week, on board the *Ethiopia*, for Sierra Leone.

A second-class boy, named John Hughes, serving on board the *Quail*, dockyard lighter, at Pembroke, has unexpectedly found himself the owner of many thousand pounds in money, besides a large and valuable property, consisting of houses and land in Liverpool.

A movement has been set on foot to appropriate Bridewell, at present untenanted, as a house of reception and relief to the casual poor. A committee, appointed by the City Board of Guardians, have memorialised the governors on the subject.

It is intended to memorialise the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford, in connection with the Middle Class Examination scheme, to make Leeds a centre of local examination for Yorkshire during the ensuing year.

A person writes to the papers to warn householders against a man, or set of men, who call at houses under the pretence of examining the gas-meters, and make off with any valuables that may be near at hand.

A dividend of one farthing in the pound, recently declared upon the debts proved under the estate of Hobhouse and Co., late bankers, of Bath, extends over upwards of a quarter of a million sterling, claimed by 2800 creditors, a large proportion of whom are holders of £5 notes.

On Thursday last the first anniversary of the dedication of the Iron Church, Calvert-street, Old Gravel-lane, was kept by services held not only in the Iron Church itself, but also in the parish church of St. George-in-the-East.

Mr. Butler, the member of Parliament for the Tower Hamlets, has been elected chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Liberty of the Tower in the place of James Thomas Walsh, Esq., lately deceased.

Count Platen, lately named Minister of Sweden at London, has arrived in Paris, where he intends remaining eight or ten days.

An Explosion of Gas took place on Thursday morning at the Vauxhall gas-works. Several persons were seriously injured.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Norman Macdonald, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, who died on Tuesday night from an attack of apoplexy.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The 193rd festival of this great national charity took place on Monday (St. Andrew's-day), under circumstances of the most favourable character. The report was most satisfactory. During the last twelve months the committee have distributed pensions to 132 aged persons, examined and relieved upwards of 200 cases of distress in each month, and defrayed passages to Scotland, the whole amounting to £2092. The school fees, cost of books, &c., of above 100 poor children have been paid from the school fund. Nearly £2000 in pensions have also been paid to more than 400 disabled soldiers and sailors from the Kinloch bequest. In the evening the annual dinner took place at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Moffatt, M.P. About 140 gentlemen sat down, amongst whom were General Sir C. Pasley, K.C.B., Mr. Roupell, M.P., Mr. Alexander Grane, Mr. W. Grane, Dr. Halley, Dr. Bell, Dr. McIntosh, &c. A considerable number of ladies graced the entertainment with their presence in the gallery. The dinner was of a national character, both as regards the choice of dishes and the general arrangements. The Queen's piper played several Scotch airs on the bagpipes. A detachment of boys from the Caledonian Asylum also contributed to the musical entertainment of the evening. The subscription announced during the evening amounted to nearly £400.

CORPORATION REFORM.—This subject came before the Court of Common Council on Tuesday. A bill which provides that the term of office of Common Councilmen should be for one year was read a first and second time. A report from the Corporation Inquiry Committee was also read. It stated that Sir George Grey intended to bring in a bill on Corporation reform; but they also had prepared the draught of a bill in accordance with the provisions agreed to by the Court in February last.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At a special meeting of this society on Tuesday night at their house in John-street, Adelphi, resolutions diminishing the powers of the board of examiners were agreed to; and a further resolution, expressing confidence in the council, moved for the purpose of setting aside the direct question of whether or not oral examinations should be discontinued, was also carried by a large majority.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY PROPRIETORS on Tuesday was of a strong character, as had been anticipated. The report of the directors and their proposals respecting dividends were, however, adopted. Mr. Denison, the chairman, made an apology for the uncorrected expressions he used at a former meeting. The *amende* was well received. A vote of censure upon the directors for their conduct in connection with the Redpath frauds was moved and seconded, and put to the vote, but was lost by a large majority.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the above charity was held on Wednesday evening at the London Coffee House, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, &c.; the Lord Mayor presided. The report of the committee stated that last winter 22,989 cwt. of coals were delivered to the poor at 6d. per cwt., at their habitations, free of cost for carriage within the City boundaries. The financial statement showed the receipts to have been £1772 48. 9d., and after the expenditure had been met there remained a balance of £304 08. 4d.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Tuesday and the two following days being appointed for the reception of implements for exhibition at the ensuing show the neighbourhood of the Baker-street Bazaar was throughout these days a scene of great bustle and excitement. The novelties in this department are very great, and the agricultural produce is of an improved description. So large is the increase of exhibitors that, in the implement galleries the space to each has been compelled to be restricted. In the cattle classes alone there will be an increase of nearly 100 more animals than at any previous show; whilst, in the sheep and pig classes, there is more than a corresponding increase. A considerable number of those animals which have had the highest class prizes awarded to them at Birmingham are also entered for exhibition in the Metropolitan Show. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt that the ensuing show of the Smithfield Club will be a very fine one. Prince Albert is a large contributor in the respective classes, and the aristocracy generally have sent more specimens than formerly. The whole of the live stock must be in the bazaar before ten o'clock on Saturday (this night). The judges will make their awards on Monday; and on Tuesday the show will open to the public, and continue the three following days. The Duke of Richmond will preside at the annual dinner, to be held at the Freemasons', on Wednesday next.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—On Wednesday night the adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Royal British Bank was held at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street. Mr. Wyld, M.P., presided. Mr. Hargrave then made a statement to the meeting relative to the success that had attended their efforts to effect a compromise, during which he stated that 56 offers were under consideration, and that 105 shareholders, representing 1030 shares, had made no response to the application made to them. The aggregate amount he had received from eighty persons, representing 714 shares, was £24,194 10s.; from those holding 716 shares, £26,817 18s. 8d.; and from 12 others, holding 89 shares, £3924 28. 9d.—making a total of £134,936 11s. 5d.; but, when the amounts deposited in the banks were deducted, it reduced the amount until it would only pay 4s. in the pound. After some conversation, Mr. Linklater said the assignees would not accept less than 6s. 6d. in the pound; and those who subscribed according to their means would be relieved from all further responsibility, while they would compel the others to pay twenty shillings in the pound.

ALLEGED EXPOSURE OF THE DEAD.—At the Mansion House, on Monday, Mr. Thomas Piper, 173, Bishopsgate-street Without, builder, and Mr. John Young, 35, King-street, architect, again appeared before the Lord Mayor to answer a summons, issued upon the information of Inspector Mitchell, City police, for unlawfully removing certain human bodies, &c., interred in the burial-ground of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields. Mr. Pearson (who appeared for the prosecution) said it was necessary for the public to know what was the actual state of the law in regard to the case; and he intended to press both for the nuisance and the indecent exposure of human remains. Some evidence having been given in support of the charge, the Lord Mayor decided to send the case to a jury, and the defendants were bound over to appear at the Old Bailey to meet the indictment.

ROBBERY BY A FRENCH GOVERNESS.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Ambrosine Le Blanc, aged 27, a French governess, was indicted for stealing a gold watch, a quantity of clothing, money in notes and gold, a variety of trinkets, &c., altogether of the value of about £60, the property of Elizabeth Horsford, Richard Waters, and Peter Easton. The prisoner had been charitably admitted into the house of the prosecutrix until she obtained employment; but, taking advantage of the absence of her benefactress, she committed the robbery. She was cleverly tracked by Parsons, 182 D. to a boarding-school at Richmond, where she had obtained employment as a governess. Some of the stolen articles were found on her person. The jury found her guilty, and she was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 833 boys and 797 girls, in all 1600 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847–56 the average number was 1487. The sickness which is now so generally diffused throughout the metropolitan population continues to develop itself in a high rate of mortality. The deaths registered in London, which rose in the previous week to 1382, were of nearly equal amount in the week that ended last Saturday, the number having been 1373. In the ten years 1847–56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1183.

ROYAL PRESENTS FROM SIAM.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we engraved a Group of the superb Articles recently brought to this country by the Siamese Ambassadors, and presented from the two Kings of Siam to her Majesty Queen Victoria. We likewise then described generally the ceremony of the presentation of the Royal gifts at Windsor Castle, and we now complete our illustration of this interesting event by engraving whole-length Portraits of the three Ambassadors, from photographs by Mayall, and a View of the State Ceremony in the Throne-room.

The three Ambassadors were not attired in that gorgeous costume to which Orientals have accustomed us; and their lower limbs (which at home go unclothed) were here clad in a European fashion, which contrasted laughably with their upper and more flowing garb. The chief Ambassador wore a hat with the broadest of brims, relieved by gold embroidery. The two other Ambassadors wore helmet-shaped caps.

Phya Mantri Suriywanse and Chau Mun Sarbedh Bhacty are the representatives of the First or Major King of Siam.

Cha-mun Mondir Bidacks is the representative of the Second King of Siam.

In the suite of their Excellencies are Cha-mun Rajamate and Nai Bihar Sarabakich, officers in charge of presents; Mom Rajoday, Royal Interpreter; Captain Achune, and Captain Duk.

The scene of the presentation to the Queen has been thus described. The Queen and the Court were assembled in state; and, as soon as the door of the audience-chamber was opened, the Ambassadors and their suite (eight persons altogether) appeared. Having made profound salaams, they threw themselves on their knees, and, in the order shown in the Engraving, went up the room to the throne. The principal Ambassador, increasing his prostrations, commenced to read his address. The exit from the Queen's presence was accomplished by a retrograde movement, the Ambassadors keeping their faces always to her Majesty,



RECEPTION OF THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS, WITH PRESENTS, BY HER MAJESTY, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



AMBASSADOR TO THE SECOND KING.

THE FIRST AMBASSADOR TO THE FIRST KING OF SIAM.

SECOND AMBASSADOR TO THE FIRST KING.

THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAYALL.—SEE PAGE 559.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.

At ten minutes before two her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, left Buckingham Palace in the usual state, and was received with demonstrations of loyalty by the crowds of persons that had assembled. The procession passed through the Park to the Horse Guards, and thence along Whitehall and Parliament-street to the grand entrance of the Victoria Tower, where her Majesty alighted, and was received by the great Officers of State.

On her Majesty's arrival being signalled from the steeple of St Margaret's, a salute was fired from the guns of St. James's Park, and the bells of the various churches within the precincts of the Royal Palace rang forth merry peals.

Her Majesty was extremely well received throughout the entire route.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

In the body of the House the benches, with the exception of the first row, were occupied by the Peers.

The attendance of Peers was unusually large, and the space allotted to the diplomatic corps proved quite inadequate. Amongst the earliest of these arrivals was the Ambassador of the King of Siam, the novel character and great dimensions of whose headgear excited no small degree of attraction. His Excellency was attended by five or six attachés. The Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres occupied Sir Augustus Clifford's box—Sir Augustus Clifford officiating in the place of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, who, as we understood, was prevented by indisposition from attending. One very novel feature in the proceedings of Thursday was the presence of the Princess Royal and the Princess Mary of Cambridge. At the entrance of the Princesses the House rose and remained standing until those Royal personages were seated. The Princess Royal sat upon the woolsack, looking towards the throne; on her left was the Princess Mary, and close to the diplomatic box Prince Frederick William of Prussia was accommodated with a seat.

At two o'clock her Majesty, with true Royal punctuality, entered the House in state. Conducted by the Prince Consort to the throne, her Majesty ascended the steps, the whole House rising at her entrance. Her Majesty then took her seat upon the throne, signifying by a slight inclination her Royal pleasure that the assembly should be seated.

The Lord Chancellor, kneeling, then presented to the Queen the Royal Speech, the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the faithful Commons to the bar of the House, and the Speaker, followed by the principal members of the House of Commons, having obeyed the Royal mandate, her Majesty, in that clear tone of voice and with that finished elocution which are so characteristic of her public addresses, read the Royal Speech as follows:—

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Circumstances have recently arisen, connected with the commercial interests of the country, which have induced me to call Parliament together before the usual time.

The failure of certain joint-stock banks and of some mercantile firms produced such an extent of distrust as led me to authorise my Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England the adoption of a course of proceeding which appeared necessary for allaying the prevalent alarm. As that course has involved a departure from the existing law, a Bill for indemnifying those who advised and those who adopted it will be submitted for your consideration.

I have observed with great regret that the disturbed state of commercial transactions in general has occasioned a diminution of employment in the manufacturing districts, which I fear cannot fail to be attended with much local distress; I trust, however, that this evil may not be of long duration; and the abundant harvest with which it has graciously pleased Divine Providence to bless this land will, I hope, in some degree mitigate the sufferings which this state of things must unavoidably produce.

While I deeply deplore the severe suffering to which many of my subjects in India have been exposed, and while I grieve for the extensive bereavements and sorrow which it has caused, I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the distinguished successes which have attended the heroic exertions of the comparatively small forces which have been opposed to greatly superior numbers, without the aid of the powerful reinforcements dispatched from this country to their assistance. The arrival of those reinforcements will, I trust, speedily complete the suppression of this widely-spread revolt.

The gallantry of the troops employed against the mutineers—their courage in action, their endurance under privation, fatigue, and the effects of climate; the high spirit and self-devotion of the officers; the ability, skill, and persevering energy of the commanders—have excited my warmest admiration; and I have observed with equal gratification that many civilians, placed in extreme difficulty and danger, have displayed the highest qualities, including, in some instances, those that would do honour to veteran soldiers.

It is satisfactory to know that the general mass of the population of India have taken no part in the rebellion, while the most considerable of the native Princes have acted in the most friendly manner, and have rendered important services.

I have given directions that papers relating to these matters shall be laid before you.

The affairs of my East Indian dominions will require your serious consideration, and I recommend them to your earnest attention.

The nations of Europe are in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, which nothing seems likely to disturb.

The stipulations of the treaty which I concluded with the Shah of Persia have been faithfully carried into execution, and the Persian forces have evacuated the territory of Herat.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I have given directions that the Estimates for the next year shall be prepared for the purpose of being laid before you. They will be framed with a careful regard to the exigencies of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Your attention will be called to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, with a view to consider what amendments may be safely and beneficially made therein.

Measures will be submitted for your consideration for simplifying and amending the laws relating to real property, and also for consolidating and amending several important branches of the criminal law.

I confidently commit to your wisdom the great interests of my empire, and I fervently pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your counsels, and may guide your deliberations to those ends which are dearest to my heart—the happiness and prosperity of my loyal and faithful people.

The Royal address having been delivered, the Queen, resting on the Prince Consort, descended from the throne. Her Majesty immediately left the House, and the present Session of Parliament was duly opened.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at half-past four o'clock.

NEW PEER.

Baron Macaulay took the oaths and his seat. The noble Lord was introduced by Lords Campbell and Belper.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—THE ADDRESS.

At a quarter-past five o'clock the LORD CHANCELLOR read the Royal Speech from the woolsack, and the clerk having read it a second time at the table.

LORD PORTMAN rose to move the Address in reply. He said that he occupied that place usually filled by a younger member of their Lordships' House, not from volunteering his services, but because he had been requested to do so by her Majesty's Government, as a supporter of their policy for thirty years. The Parliament had been summoned for the purpose of approving or condemning the late suspension of the Bank Charter Act, as sanctioned by her Majesty's Government. He believed under existing circumstances that the Government were fully justified in the step they had taken, and he trusted the House would take the same view of the case. The commercial crisis which arose in America had produced such an effect in this country that it was found absolutely necessary to adopt the most decisive measures to suppress the panic and to extend relief to the mercantile classes. A similar course had been taken under similar circumstances in 1847, and with a happy result. He trusted that the country, having got over its present distress and difficulties, would not be obliged to revert to a paper currency, from which the most disastrous consequences might be apprehended, but that the currency would be established on a sound basis. Having recommended to their Lordships' consideration the bills for simplifying the transfer of real property, and for amending the criminal law, which should be laid before them, he said he believed there was not one of their Lordships who was not convinced of the necessity for retouching the question of reform. At least he should be glad to see that man. He was sure, then, that the question would receive that consideration at their hands which its importance so amply deserved. He now came to the exciting topic of India. Many questions, both of civil and military nature, in connection with that country would come before them, and he hoped that they would do what they thought best, at whatever sacrifice, if it were for the good of the empire. Having quoted the authority of the late Duke of Wellington from a despatch, dated 1804, on the necessity for the introduction of changes both of a civil and military character into the administration of Indian affairs, the noble Lord proceeded to impress on the House the wisdom of adopting such a course. With respect to the religious question, another religion should not be preferred by a Christian Government to Christianity itself. Hitherto European Christianity had not manifested itself very remarkably in India. Converts to it had been rather discontinued, and Mahometans preferred. That was not a

state of things creditable to a Christian country, and it should not be suffered any longer. Having congratulated the country on the valour displayed by our troops against the rebels, without wishing to draw any invidious distinctions, he thought that General Havelock was among the most distinguished of living men, both for his Christian principles and his high military capacity. Even among the humbler classes of the soldiers a spirit of heroism had been manifested, which was honourable in the highest degree. He defended Lord Canning from the attacks which had been made upon him. Having congratulated the country on the peace prevailing in Europe, and on the prospect of happy union between the Royal family of this kingdom and that of Prussia, the noble Lord concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the speech from the throne.

LORD CAREW, in seconding the Address, called attention to the fact that the commercial distress which prevailed at this side of the Channel was happily unknown in Ireland; and this he attributed both to over-representation in Great Britain, and to frugal and thrifty habits on the part of the Irish people. That Ireland was exempt from distress was at least one bright spot in the picture, and he congratulated their Lordships upon it. He deplored the lamentable scenes that had been enacted at Cawnpore, Agra, and other places in India. He thought that the Ministry deserved great credit, at a time when they were showing so dauntless a front to the enemy in India, that they had not overlooked measures of domestic improvement. He concluded by seconding the Address.

The Earl of DERBY had never addressed the House under circumstances of such momentous import as at present. At other times there was one great calamity, and one alone, which called for the attention of Parliament, but now there was not only the overwhelming and awful calamity which had overwhelmed our Indian Empire, but also the most severe and trying distresses which beset us at home. One thing only was wanting at present to aggravate the crisis to its utmost height, and that was a European war. This circumstance, indeed, might be considered a misfortune by so pugnacious a person as the Prime Minister, but he (Lord Derby) thought it would be far wiser and more proper to avoid all tone of bravado and all unnecessary comparisons with the warlike strength or spirit of other nations. It was a remarkable thing, indeed, in the Royal Speech that no allusion whatever was made to the blockade of Canton or to the signal vengeance which was to be poured down on the devoted heads of the offending barbarians. But now these matters were passed over, and the very troops destined for those objects had been diverted elsewhere. He did not blame the Government for that, but he thought the change of tone with regard to China was worthy of remark. The best thing, certainly, in the Royal Speech was the peace which prevailed in Europe. Awful as the state of affairs was in India, Parliament had not been summoned on that account; it was the commercial crisis and the violation of the Bank Charter Act that had induced Government to call them together. Now, he should like to know what had led immediately to the violation of that Act. Had the Government of their own notion relaxed the Act? He wanted to know whether they had taken the best advice before resorting to so extreme a measure—whether application had been first made by the Bank Directors, or whether the heads of commercial houses had sought the relief? Now, when the Bank of England wished to restrain the drain of bullion other banks began to hoard it; and thus a restriction was placed on the circulation, and the commercial distress was aggravated. He wished to have a categorical answer to the question whether, when Ministers asked for a Bill of Indemnity, they intended to adhere to the Act of 1844? He did not understand their asking for a Bill of Indemnity for the violation of an Act which, when the strain was on it, was found to be unable to bear it. He was opposed to any arbitrary relaxation of the Bank Charter Act. On two occasions already it had been found necessary to relax that Act. Well, then, provision for those circumstances should be made in the Act. Passing on to India, he thought no eulogy too great for the heroic actions which had been performed there. He feared to single out names where all had displayed such gallantry; but the names of Wheeler, of Lawrence, of Nicholson, of Banks, Neil, Willoughby, and Salkeld, should never be forgotten. We should have been proud to bind laurels round their brows, but alas! in vain. There remained, however, two gallant men, Havelock and Greathed, who he hoped would live to receive the rewards of their noble deeds. He trusted that they, together with the heroic band that had suffered so much in company with them, were now enjoying the repose which had been so well earned by their glorious labours. With respect to Lord Canning, he, from personal friendship for that noble Lord, was disposed to speak of him with tenderness and respect; but he believed he would have been equal to the task. He believed, however, that, when Lord Canning had been sent out to his Government, the Administration in India had reason to know that a crisis was approaching. For months before Lord Canning set his foot on the Indian shore, negotiations and secret transfers had been going on with the troops of the Bengal army. He doubted that the authorities in India had been sufficiently alive to the danger. Early in 1857 General Halsey had made reports to the Government of the mutinous spirit of the troops, and yet think of the gross folly of leaving the important city of Delhi without one European soldier, garrisoned by the native troops alone! The noble Lord proceeded to contend that the Indian Government had neglected taking the precautions which the known state of affairs so loudly called for, and that the Home Government had not availed themselves of all the facilities which were placed at their disposal for conveying troops, &c. He condemned them for not sending troops by the overland route, and by steam-vessels instead of sailing-vessels, by which much time had been lost and many valuable lives sacrificed. If that had been done Havelock's position would have been secure, and the massacre of Cawnpore would have been prevented. The blood of all must boil at the barbarities which had been perpetrated; and the feelings of those who had witnessed such butcheries could easily be conceived at the delay which had arisen in sending them relief. His own desire was that those butcheries should be met, not by vengeance, but by firm and inflexible justice. With regard to the future Government of India, if there was to be any legislation upon that subject it ought to be founded upon full information. With regard to the subject of Parliamentary Reform, if a measure were introduced he would be willing to give it his deliberate consideration; but the House ought to have a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with the provisions of such a measure, and he hoped, therefore, it would be laid on the table before Christmas (Hear, hear). In conclusion, he assured the Government of his intention to give every support to the measure for the special consideration of which the House had been called together (Hear).

EARL GRANVILLE admitted the fair and moderate tone of the noble Earl's speech, and in answer to some of its questions said her Majesty's Government did not intend to propose any alteration in the Act of 1844, but would content themselves with leaving the question in the hands of a Select Committee and the House. With regard to our Indian Empire, he did not believe that it was in any way imperilled; for, although some time would elapse before things would be restored to their proper state, he felt the most confident hope that, in the end, our authority would be fully restored (Hear, hear). He agreed fully in the praises bestowed upon our military men in India; but, at the same time, he maintained that the civilians had equally distinguished themselves against him by the noble Earl (Hear, hear). He defended Lord Canning against the want of foresight urged against him by the noble Earl. The noble Lord then defended the conduct of Mr. Vernon Smith, especially in regard to the charge of indifference brought against him and the Government; and also from the personal observations that had been made upon Mr. Smith that he was ignorant even of the geographical position of Delhi. As a matter of prudence he said the Government were well advised in sending out troops to India as they had done, rather than sending them overland, as advised by a noble Earl in that House. He contended that it would not be for the interests of the country, or even convenient either to the public or the Parliament, for the Government to open up the whole business of the Session during the short sitting before the Christmas recess. All the Government proposed to do was to pass the Indemnity Bill, and to leave all explanation as to the definite course the Government intended to pursue with regard to India and the Reform Bill until the ordinary meeting of Parliament after the Christmas recess. It appeared to his Lordship that the conduct of Lord Canning in reference to Christian missions was not touching upon the broad question of religious toleration, and was thoroughly defensible. He contended, in conclusion, that it was our duty as a Christian nation that our punishment of the rebels should be swift, sure, and open, yet he hoped, for the sake of our Christian reputation, it would be of a Christian character.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH regretted that the Government had not declared whether they intended to introduce any measure relating to India.

EARL GRANVILLE replied that proper explanations would be made after the recess.

The Earl of DERRY complained that the paragraph should have been inserted in the Speech if the Government were unable to explain it. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed an opinion that, if the Government did intend to bring in any bill relating to the government of India, the present was a most inopportune time for that purpose, considering that all the efforts of the Government ought to be strained to restore peace in that mighty empire. He accused the Government of negligence, for, on the 8th of May last, the attention of the Government was called to the state of things in India, and a promise was made by Lord Panmure from which he (Lord Ellenborough) inferred that at least 8000 men would have left England for India before the 23rd of June. Not one man was sent; and five weeks after that date elapsed before the whole of those men left this country. The difference of five weeks was the relief or fall of Lucknow. He considered, therefore, the Government was responsible for all the atrocities and cruelties committed at Lucknow and Cawnpore, and the present critical state of India.

The Duke of ARGYLL generally defended the Government from the charges brought against it by Lord Ellenborough. The Government and the Court of Directors did all they could under the circumstances; and, when they were alarmed by the mutiny at Meerut, steps were taken by the issue of tenders for fast-sailing vessels and screw-steamers for the conveyance of our troops.

The Earl of HARDWICKE complained that the services of the navy had not been called into more active requisition by the Government, and expressed an opinion that the worst steps that could be found had been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of troops to India.

EARL GREY expressed his regret that the Government did not intend to propose any measure relative to the Bank Act of 1844. He could understand why the Government should ask for a Bill of Indemnity, if they intended to follow that proposal by asking Parliament to amend the Act of 1844; but, as they did not intend to introduce any measure on the subject, he could not understand their policy. He regarded that Act as virtually at an end, because the commercial world would never know when it was to be suspended. The present state of affairs was highly unsatisfactory. The intention of the Government to appoint another Committee was more unsatisfactory still.

LORD OVERSTONE, while supporting generally the Bank Charter Act, expressed an opinion that the Government had been called upon to meet a very extraordinary crisis, and that it was for Parliament to devise such measures as would preclude any future necessity for the suspension of an existing law.

The Earl of EGLINTON trusted the Bank Charter Act would be so altered as to render it more useful to the country than its operation had hitherto proved it to be.

LORD MONTAGUE urged the importance of so modifying the Act as to render it applicable to all changes in the money market, or so to amend it as clearly to lay down the principle upon which a departure from its provisions should be permissible, and moved the production of the correspondence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer which had led to the recent suspension of the Bank Charter Act.

LORD STANLEY of ALDERLEY was understood to say that the correspondence had been laid upon the table.

The discussion was then allowed to drop.

TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY.

LORD CAMPBELL inquired whether any Act had been prepared for simplifying the transfer of real property, and, if so, whether it would be laid upon the table for the consideration of their Lordships.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that that measure was not at present in a condition to be laid upon the table.

BILL OF INDEMNITY.

EARL GRANVILLE stated that the Bill of Indemnity would be laid upon the table of the House of Commons on Friday.

Their Lordships then adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, at which time there were not more than fifty members present. Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, was in the strangers' gallery.

Several new writs were ordered, and notices of motion given.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon. Mr. Byng (for Middlesex) and Mr. W. J. Fox (for Oldham) took the oaths and their seats, having been elected during the recess.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—THE ADDRESS.

MR. W. MARTIN moved the Address in Answer to the Royal Speech. Speaking of the Act of 1844, passed by Sir Robert Peel, in reference to the currency of the country, he expressed an opinion that the Government had taken a wise course in the proceedings which had been adopted, and which had occasioned the present early meeting of Parliament. The hon. member adverted at considerable length to the necessity which had arisen for the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, comparing the present circumstances with those which called forth the celebrated letter in the year 1847. He vindicated the conduct of the Government, and cited a variety of facts in support of his proposition. He contended from these facts that, if the letter of 1847 were needed, *a fortiori*, the letter of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was absolutely indispensable. An eloquent tribute of respect and admiration to the conduct of our Indian warriors followed. The hon. gentleman then touched briefly upon the other points of the Royal speech. On the question of reform in the representation of the people, he congratulated the Government, the House, and the country upon the energy with which the noble Lord at the head of the Government had made an opportunity, in spite of many arduous duties which pressed so heavily on his time, to take into consideration this great and complicated question, and thus to fulfil the pledge he gave to the country last Session (Hear, hear). He had such confidence in the noble Lord that he felt quite sure when that measure was introduced it would meet with the approbation of the majority of the people of this country.

MR. ACKROYD seconded the motion for the Address. He spoke in the first place on the failures which had taken place in the manufacturing districts as bearing upon our national prosperity. He did not blame the Bank of England, for he believed that its directors had done all they could to relieve the manufacturing interests. He thought that they had gone to the very verge of prudence, bound down as they were by Act of Parliament (Hear, hear). He did not believe that any natural causes had occasioned the present financial crisis, and, as a large manufacturer, having a large experience, he trusted the House would support the bill of indemnification which the Government intended to introduce (Hear).

MR. DISRAELI said the summoning of this autumnal Session must have surprised not only the country but Ministers themselves, who had prorogued Parliament for a long period only a few days before they called it together again. What could have been the opinion of the Government in the end of October and middle of November, as to the commercial safety of the country, when they prorogued Parliament? If they thought its commercial prosperity in danger; why prorogue Parliament, and yet a few days afterwards find themselves in such a perilous position as to be compelled to call for its aid to rescue them from a dilemma? The currency difficulties as early as the 4th October threatened to its foundation our whole commercial system, and yet, unconscious of the magnitude of the danger, they prorogued the Parliament. Ministers were about to ask for a Bill of indemnity for authorising the violation of an Act of Parliament, but he thought a Bill of Indemnity should not be granted as a matter of course. It should always be considered as a measure of grave importance. When a similar Act was passed in 1847, the law had not, in point of fact, been violated; but as Ministers had authorised its infraction the Act became necessary. In the present instance the infraction had taken place, and Ministers were bound to explain the circumstances which led them to the conclusion that the violation of the law had become a matter of necessity. He did not wish to give rise at the moment to a currency debate, but this process of setting aside the Bank Act of 1844 at every moment of pressure was one so calculated to produce mischief, that he felt it necessary to recommend some practical action instead of the constantly-repeated propositions of a Committee of Inquiry. The Queen's Speech was more than usually important—the reconquest of India, the reform of Parliament, and the settlement of the currency of the country. Of these important questions the currency was far the most important, and the real question now was whether Ministers meant to stand by the Bank Charter of 1844, or whether they did not. If they meant to stand by that Act, then he would say that he for one would pause before agreeing to the Bill of Indemnity. If they would assert that they had a policy of their own to submit to the House, then he would agree to the Bill of Indemnity, if that policy should be such as to meet with his approval. In all the evidence taken before former Committees not one new principle had been elicited, and it was vain, therefore, to refer the matter to another Committee in the hope of obtaining more knowledge on the subject than was already in their possession. The subject should, therefore, be no longer left in its present state of uncertainty until the country should be again imperilled by disasters similar to those from which it was now just emerging. He hoped Ministers would at once give this information to the country, as to whether they would stand by the Bank Charter Act, or whether they proposed to submit a measure of their own in its room; in which latter case he would hope that the House would be prepared to give it every consideration. The Speech, in expressing its gratification that the States of Europe were at peace, appeared to do so with something like regret. It appeared as if the noble Lord had said, "Well, well, I have done my best; but you see the result: they are all at peace, but I could not help it" (Great laughter). The right hon. gentleman then adverted, amidst loud cheers, to the heroic deeds of our army in India—an army of which it might be truly said that it had saved India without aid of troops from home or of counsel from Calcutta. Mr. Canning must have spoken, not only of the past, but in presence of the future, when he said that India was fertile in heroes, for those of recent days were as great as any that could be enumerated in former times. In fact, it was impossible to appreciate fully the heroism of such men as Wilson, Havelock, and others, because they were suddenly and unexpectedly placed in circumstances with the whole difficulties of which we were unacquainted. He had called upon the Government last Session to inquire into the causes of the revolt, but he was told by the authorities that they would put down the revolt first and inquire into the cause afterwards. It was said that the annexation of Oude had nothing to do with it; but would any man attempt to say now that the annexation of Oude had not a great deal to do with it? And yet Oude was left without a single soldier; and even Delhi, with all its magazines, was left with only a sepoy garrison. They had an immense army at Calcutta and its neighbourhood, but they had no means of moving up their troops, because they calculated on those means of transport which, in other wars, they had always obtained from Oude. They might have obtained 20,000 bullocks from Madras if they had not relied on their resources from Oude; whereas now they had but 700 bullocks—the common parcels delivery of the country (laughter)—to transport their army. There was one paragraph in her Majesty's Speech to which he must invite the attention of the House:—"The affairs of my East Indian dominions will require your serious consideration, and I recommend them to your earnest attention." He trusted this was a matter on which her Majesty's Ministers would vouchsafe a frank explanation. Its introduction gave an idea that somebody wanted to do something for India, and that somebody else was not of the same mind. This was no trifling subject. Was it the intention of her Majesty's Government to legislate on India, to propose some plan for its future administration? They had heard a great deal of the evils of the double Government; but were her Majesty's Government about to do in 1857 what had been pro-

posed to the House by his noble friend in 1852? He was not aware that the double Government was quite responsible for these disasters, though he trusted that some of these days they should find out who was. He would now call the attention of the House to an important paragraph in the Royal Speech. "Your attention will be called to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, with a view to consider what amendments may be safely and beneficially made therein." With regard to this particular measure of Parliamentary Reform he would say that he trusted whenever it was introduced it would be with a view to the public weal, and not to increase the political following of any particular party (Cheers). Indeed, he would go further. He would express his belief that it was not in the power of any political party to force such a measure through Parliament. He thought he was making but a fair remark of the noble Lord when he asked that the bill should be at once laid on the table, that they might have the period allowed by the Christmas recess for becoming acquainted with its provisions (Cheers). If the noble Lord would take an early opportunity, perhaps to-night (Cheers and laughter), of laying the bill on the table, there would be an ample opportunity of considering its provisions before the House reassembled at the end of January or early in February. In conclusion, he would say he thought they could do no better than to agree with her Majesty in fervently praying that the blessings of God might attend their counsels and guide their deliberations (Cheers).

LORD PALMERSTON: It is natural that the right hon. gentleman who has just resumed his seat should find himself at home in this House, and that his speech should be marked by so much good humour at the unexpected opportunity which has been afforded him of finding himself in that position in which he always feels happy in being before the public (Laughter). I am glad to see that the right hon. gentleman's speech was marked by that good humour and levity of wit which always characterise his performances (Cheers and laughter). The right hon. gentleman commenced his observations by commenting on the conduct of her Majesty's Government regarding the prorogation of Parliament from the 17th of November, and of their calling it together at this early period. The right hon. gentleman thinks he now sees circumstances connected with the commercial condition of this country in October and November which should have led to a different course than was then pursued; and he calls upon the House to assume that because there was then a prorogation we should not be called together under the present circumstances. But that assumption is refuted, for here we are (Laughter). The circumstances which have so called us together have come suddenly upon us. The state of the public credit and of the public mind was such as I am sure the House will think justified the Government in doing that which no Government ought to do except under circumstances the most grave and serious (Cheers). My right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer will take an early opportunity of stating to the House the various circumstances which, in the opinion of the Government, rendered it necessary for us to take the steps to which I have briefly referred. With regard to that paragraph in the Royal Speech to which the right hon. gentleman has alluded in his usual gay manner—the paragraph referring to the perfect peace which now happily prevails throughout Europe—the right hon. gentleman has made allusion to what fell from me on the festive occasion to which he referred, and seemed to assume that I announced to the country that we were in great danger of an invasion—not from the Emperor of China or the King of Naples, but from some other Power. I did no such thing (Cheers). All the Governments of Europe have expressed the most friendly disposition towards us; and with regard to the neighbouring Government of France, it is impossible to speak too highly of the friendly communications we have received (Cheers). Not only did the Emperor state that if we desired to send our troops through Egypt he would use any influence which he possessed with the Government of that country to obtain for us permission to do so, but that if we desired to send our troops through France they could pass through his territories (Loud cheers). Under circumstances such as these it would have been a most unfounded statement for any Minister of the Crown to make that there was the slightest apprehension on the part of her Majesty's Government to doubt the sincerity of the Governments of Europe (Hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman has said that the few words which I uttered on that occasion were calculated to animate the heart of this country. That was my intention (Cheers). When we contemplated the heroic deeds of our countrymen, scattered as they were throughout India, and opposed to superior numbers, yet, coming triumphant out of every difficulty, it is well calculated to animate the heart of the country, and I only uttered on that occasion the sentiments of my countrymen (Cheers). With regard to what the right hon. gentleman has said of the gallant deeds of our countrymen, and the gratitude to which they are entitled, I am sure that every man present must go to the full extent of the sentiments which the right hon. gentleman has so eloquently expressed. It will be my duty at the earliest period consistent with the forms of the House to bring down a message from the Crown recommending that a suitable provision shall be made for Sir Henry Havelock (Loud cheers), and I am sure the House will feel pleasure in uniting itself with the Sovereign in marking the distinguished conduct of that brave and intrepid man (Renewed cheers). The East India Company claims for itself the privilege of doing for General Wilson, who is a Baronet and a distinguished officer in its service, an act similar to that which the Crown claims to exercise on behalf of Sir Henry Havelock. The right hon. gentleman desires that we should explain to the House what we intend to propose for the future government of India, and also on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. No doubt the right hon. gentleman would be glad to con over these measures during the Christmas holidays, but I am sure he will find something more amusing for his study during that festive period than the dry details of a bill about India or even Parliamentary Reform (Laughter). If, however, the right hon. gentleman should so wish to occupy the recess, I am afraid I cannot indulge him (Laughter), for it is not the intention of the Government to introduce either of those measures in the brief period allotted to our sitting before Christmas; and, until we do so, the right hon. gentleman must continue to amuse himself with his own speculations on the subject (Cheers and laughter). At a moment like this, when the minds of Englishmen are naturally dwelling on the brave acts of our countrymen in India, when we are admiring the heroism and endurance of our troops, I rejoice that it has not been thought expedient to move an amendment to the Address to the Throne, and I trust that we shall separate with the unanimous concurrence of the House in that Address. I trust that we shall show that, at a moment such as this, when grave concerns are hanging in the balance, and when interests of the greatest magnitude are at stake—that in moments of difficulty and danger this House is ever unanimous in supporting the national interests, and in upholding the dignity of the Crown (Loud cheers).

The Address was then unanimously agreed to, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to eight o'clock.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Hon. and Rev. G. Herbert Prebendary in Hereford Cathedral. *Academics:* Rev. J. C. Bennett to Shirehall, Bath; Rev. N. C. Duncombe to Kilmee, diocese of Ross; Rev. T. B. Power, Head Master of Hereford Cathedral Grammar School, to Upton Bishop, near Ross. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. Aldworth to West Barham, Norfolk; Rev. H. P. Inman to South Cave, Yorkshire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. A. N. Bredin to Danlavan, Ireland; Rev. W. Reeves to Lusk. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. T. G. Luckock to the Earl of Ducie; Rev. H. H. Pace to the Hon. East India Company's Service. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. Stratton to Gressingham, Lancashire; Rev. D. Trinder to Teddington, Middlesex. *Curacies:* Rev. J. Cole to Bridestowe, Crediton, Devon; Rev. J. W. Dolignon to Bradford Peverel, Dorset; Rev. J. Edwards, to Chipping Norton, Oxon; Rev. J. B. Moe to Prestbury; Rev. J. Pollock to the parish church, Cheltenham. Rev. G. Webster to be Preacher in the Cathedral Church of Cork.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Admiral Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., has been proved in London under £14,000 personality.—Sir John Bent, of Liverpool, £30,000, within the province of Canterbury.—James Coster, Esq., of Alderbury, £160,000.—Samuel Farran, Esq., of Brixton, £70,000.—John Russell Coivin, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Province of India, £12,000 in England.—Mrs. Maria Ann Horndon, late of Hanwell, and formerly of St. Leonards, near Exeter, has bequeathed to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a legacy of £1000 each, as well as legacies to other public and charitable institutions.

THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—The Governor-General of India has written a letter in answer to a communication from the late Lord Mayor respecting the application of those sums which have been raised for the benefit of the sufferers. Viscount Canning incidentally states that the spirit of violence and bloodshed, though gradually yielding to our arms, is not yet subdued, and he remarks that it would, under such circumstances, be impossible to say how large the field is over which it would be necessary to distribute the relief fund. The committee which came together in Calcutta to raise money for the same purpose have obtained, according to the statement of Lord Canning, a sum which represents £25,468 sterling.—The Mansion House committee have issued a statement respecting applications that continue to be made for relieving the wives and children of soldiers who have departed for India. It is evident that much distress prevails among that class, but the Relief Committee very properly observe that such would be the case no matter to what part of the world soldiers were withdrawn, and that the funds of which they are the stewards have to be administered entirely with an eye to the relief of those who have suffered in India.—At a Grand Lodge of Freemasons held on Wednesday a grant of £1000 to the Indian Relief Fund was voted by acclamation.

THE REV. J. C. M. BELLEW has just been appointed Minister of the district parish of St. Mark, St. John's-wood, London; value £600 per annum. The Duke of Cambridge, last week, presented Mr. Bellew's eldest son with a nomination on the foundation of Merchant Taylors' School, London.

THE THEATRES.

'PRINCES.'—The reproduction on Monday of "Richard the Second" at this theatre strongly impressed us with the conviction that this is not only the most remarkable revival ever accomplished, but in itself a most marvellous achievement. The exquisite beauty of the scenery, the accurate arrangement of the groups, the archaeological illustration of the historical period by means of the countless accessories to the stage business, the original and elaborate historical episode of Bolingbroke's and Richard's entry into London, and the entire and careful arrangement of the action, constitute a series of stage effects such as the world had not previously witnessed. In addition to the gorgeous prodigality of the scene, the talent engaged in the performance is remarkable. The cast is not only strong, but in Mr. C. Kean himself, as the weak, self-confident, and unfortunate monarch, the highest histrionic genius is doubtlessly exhibited. Mr. Kean may safely take his stand upon Richard II. as the greatest actor of his day. As the best of all possible stage-managers, his claims are indisputable, and throw into the shade all his predecessors. His ambition has been peculiar and specific; to give to the stage representation (in his own words) "the truthfulness and fidelity of the entire picture." For this purpose he has sought information from every quarter, and laid all the storehouses of knowledge under contribution. He has consulted the works of antiquaries, and unfolded the pages of ancient manuscripts. He has profited by old paintings, engravings, and missals for scenery, costumes, and accessories. Thus has he made dramatic entertainment auxiliary to the diffusion of knowledge; and responded to the spirit of the age which demands the most popular means of education for all classes. In this we may trace the genius of the man as no less than that of the actor, appreciable from the high and finished tone which lends so much dignity and charm to the style in which he elaborates the minute points of those historical characters which, like Richard II., he has lately made his own. Every review henceforth written on his merits must partake of the spirit of the resumé—not deliberative, but decisive. The conductor and actor have both had their trial; debate and disputation have been exhausted; the argument is concluded; and all that is left to be done on the part of the critic is to record the judgment of the public. That has been unmistakably pronounced, and Mr. C. Kean has full right to the benefit of the declaration. A very interesting commemoration of this splendid revival of "Richard the Second" has lately appeared in a series of photographs to be used with the stereoscope, and published by M. Laroche, of Oxford-street. They are thirteen in number, and the scenes have been so judiciously chosen that portraits of the principal characters, in their elaborate costumes, are presented to the eye with a reality attainable only by the combined photograph and stereoscope.

SURREY.—A new play, in four acts, entitled "The Wife's Revenge," has been successfully produced at this theatre. The interest of the plot grows out of the attempt to escape from England of Queen Henrietta, in which she is assisted by Sir Everard Tracy, whose wife, becoming consequently jealous, seriously impedes the necessary operations. Mr. Creswick impersonates the cavalier with a gallant bearing befitting a noble nature, and endures the hardest of trials with the most courageous resolution. There is some poetical conception also in the dialogue which entitles the new drama to more than ordinary consideration; and the author is to be congratulated on the skill which he has shown in the scenic construction. The interest of each act is worked up to a most effective tableau; and much invention is shown in the creation of difficulties and dangers for the hero. The part of the jealous and vindictive wife was effectively acted by Mrs. Burne, and altogether the performance of "The Wife's Revenge" is above the usual average of modern pieces, in its aim, its spirit, and its execution.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—The genius shown by Mr. Albert Smith in investing with novelty and effect the old groundwork and materials of his lecture on Mont Blanc, no less than his extension of its limits so as to include descriptions of Naples, Pompeii, and Vesuvius, might furnish a subject for a lengthened analysis. Mr. A. Smith makes his public the inheritor of his accumulated experience, for he takes care, in some shape or other, that his last entertainment shall include those of his previous exhibitions in addition to its own special attractions. For the most part this is done pictorially. In this manner we have the entire panorama of the Rhine reintroduced and newly painted by Mr. P. Phillips, forming a prologue to the lecture which, perhaps, speaks more eloquently than words. Nevertheless the panorama, as it passes, does recall the words of the lecturer, and we hear them in thought—the descriptions, the narratives, the quips and puns, the funny dialogues, the sportive allusions, and the genial fancies which made so delightful our previous visits to Cologne, Bonn, the ruins of Rolandseck, and those other delightful spots with which the tourist of the Rhine is familiar. We are thus agreeably prepared for the actual subject of the new lecture, and travel by the fastest route through the Bernese Oberland, by Zurich, the Rigi, the Lake of Lucerne, the Jungfrau, the Great St. Bernard, and Geneva, on to Chamouni. But previously to starting on this interesting tour we are surprised by a sonorous voice intoning with elocutionary force several paragraphs, composed in the high historical style—that of Lord Macaulay—which it seems we are expected to accept as a suitable introduction to the ensuing lecture. This is a happy idea, felicitously executed; and served admirably to illustrate the versatility of the speaker. What a contrast when he passed into his own style, and, with that rapid enunciation in which he almost excels Mr. Charles Mathews, launched into his own immediate argument! We have said that Mr. Smith evinces remarkable genius as well as tact in the manner in which he reproduces his old materials with the gloss of novelty. *Broken, Parker, and the Baby Simmons* indeed reappear, and we identify them as the same persons; but there is still a freshness in their sayings and doings, and we contemplate them under new phases. Listen to the new grievance of the unteachable Engineer. Was there ever anything like it? No; not even in his previous ravings. How sillyline its incoherences—how exciting and how disappointing its allusions and hints—how suggestive its pauses—how pregnant its premises—how meaningless its utterance—how barren its performance! There is indignation, but no motive; effect, but no cause. It is a wonder—a piece of verbal conjuring; articulation, and yet no mind. But it is not alone in such extraordinary reproductions that Mr. Smith shines—he has claims, especial claims, on our gratitude for the original portions of the new lecture, and the themes which he has programmed so skillfully in hexameter rhymes. We catch the magician here, not in his mocking, but in his serious, mood. He really is in earnest in the sight of classic scenes and forms; but still he looks at them with modern eyes, through the atmosphere of the present, and not "in the light of other days." He is no antiquary worshipping the past; but a living man who, in the light of the advanced intelligence of the time in which he lives, perceives the ridiculous and absurd as readily in bygone superstitions as in more recent delusions. He is no idealist to invest with supernatural attributes every fragment of ancient art, much less to venerate the raptures of the dilettanti who write their names in Greek letters on the ruins of Pompeii. But he can sympathise, nevertheless, in Bulwer's romance; and live again with Glaucus and Ione, with Calenus, Arbaces, and Nydia. Such are the views that he takes of the classic ground to which he invites our attention, and thus he presents to us not only the old picture, but the manner in which it appears to the frivolous tourist and the sagacious man of the world. We commend, therefore, the second part of Mr. Smith's lecture, as having a higher aim than usual, yet as still retaining all the entertaining qualities by which his former lucubrations were distinguished.

MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURES ON PAINTING.—Mr. Ottley's fourth and concluding lecture on "Painting and Painters," at the Marylebone Institution, on Wednesday evening, was well attended. The subject was "The Spanish, French, and English Schools;" having disposed of the principal features of which, historically and critically, the lecturer proceeded to make some observations on the present state of Art and Art-culture in this country, and the prospects for the future. From these remarks it would appear that Mr. Ottley is a thorough Republican in art, and would admit of something approaching to a universal suffrage in all that relates to its products and interests. Though himself wedded to high art, he can see good in small art, and even in weak art—as a means of engaging a general public to sympathise in art, and thus to serve as a stage in advance to greater and better things. The subject of art-culture necessarily led to a consideration of the establishment and doings of the Royal Academy. He condemned the exclusive character of this institution, and insisted upon the absurdity of limiting the Academicians to forty at this day, simply because that number was considered sufficient to represent "the most able and respectable artists residing in England" in 1768. One consequence of this exclusiveness was to drive the excluded to form other institutions for the exhibition of their works, by which the resources of the profession were dissipated, and the public compelled to pay half-

a-dozen shillings instead of one, to see the art products of the day, even if they ought properly to pay that one. He was for providing a large and fitting building for the exhibition of the works of all the artists in England, and of foreigners who thought proper to come forward in the general congress; this exhibition to be open freely to all, without the "shabby shilling." These observations were warmly applauded. Amongst the illustrations of the lecture, besides a large collection of engravings, were several original pictures, including a speaking portrait by Murillo, belonging to Mr. James; a fine Lemoine; "St. Paul before Felix," the property of Mr. Provart; and the "Carpenter's Shop," by Millais (his earliest work), contributed by Mr. Farrer. There was also a selection of the admirable chromo-lithographs, published by Messrs. Rowney, amongst the rest a very large one of "Ulysses deriding Polyphemus," after Turner.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOMETER. | | WIND. | | RAIN in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum read at 10 A.M. | Maximum at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours. | |
| Nov. 25 | 29.587 | 38.3 | 37.0 | 95 | 10 | 28.3 | 42.1 | E. NNE. | Miles. | 184 |
| " 26 | 29.609 | 40.1 | 36.9 | 89 | 10 | 33.8 | 43.9 | NNE. | 260 | .052 |
| " 27 | 30.096 | 40.7 | 34.1 | 79 | 3 | 35.5 | 46.0 | NE. NNE. | 331 | .110 |
| " 28 | 30.166 | 40.7 | 35.3 | 83 | 3 | 36.4 | 45.5 | N. NNE. | 234 | .000 |
| " 29 | 30.117 | 42.1 | 37.6 | 88 | 7 | 38.1 | 46.1 | E. NNE. | 265 | .114 |
| " 30 | 29.502 | 40.5 | 36.4 | 86 | 8 | 38.2 | 42.3 | E. ESE. | 406 | .000 |
| Dec. 1 | 29.873 | 47.2 | 45.2 | 93 | 10 | 37.2 | 52.3 | SSE. SSW. | 189 | .004 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. A.M., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. P.M. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variations are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

CAPTAIN HODSON, whose name has occupied a prominent place in the late telegraphic despatches in connection with the King of Delhi and his sons, is the son of the late Rev. George Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford. He was educated at Rugby, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1844. He went out to India in the following year, and arrived in time to take part in the Sikh war. The *Bengal Army List* thus describes his services:—"Lieutenant W. S. Hodson served throughout the campaign on the Sutlej; present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshur (wounded), and Sohraon (wounded); medal and two clasps; employed with the force under Brigadier-General Hugh Wheeler during the operations in the Baree and Rechnab Doobas, 1848-9, including the affair on the heights of Durrah; when in command of a detachment of the Corps of Guides, defeated the insurgents at Gumtala (wounded); present with the army of the Punjab at the action of Goojerat (medal); served as Commandant of the Corps of Guides, with Colonel R. Napier's column of the expedition under Col. Mackeson, against the Hussunzai tribes, on the Black Mountains, in 1852-53; commanded the Corps of Guides in the attack upon the Afghans, in the heights above Baru, in November, 1853." On the last occasion the Commander-in-Chief (Sir W. Gomm) acknowledged his services as follows:—"To Lieutenant Hodson I beg you will express my particular thanks for the great service he rendered the force under your command by his ever-gallant conduct, which has fully sustained the reputation he has so justly acquired for courage, coolness, and determination." On the breaking out of the late mutiny Captain Hodson was commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief (General Anson) to raise a regiment of irregular cavalry (now known as Hodson's Horse), and was also appointed to officiate as Assistant Quarter-master-General.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE ATTACK ON DELHI.

We have been favoured by an Engineer officer with the Plan engraved upon the next page:—

REFERENCES.

- Water Bastion.
- Cashmere Bastion.
- Cashmere Gate. Blown in by Lieutenants Home and Salkeld.
- Moor Bastion.
- Breach made by Battery No. 3 of six 18-pounders. Afterwards assaulted by Column No. 2.
- Breach made by Battery No. 2 left, consisting of nine 18-pounders. Afterwards assaulted by Column No. 1.
- Column No. 2.—Brigadier Jones, C.B., H.M.'s 8th, H.M.'s 61st, and 4th Sikh Infantry. Engineers, Lieutenants Greathed, Hovenden, and Pemberton.
- Column No. 3.—Colonel Campbell, H.M.'s 52nd, 2nd Fusiliers, and 1st Punjab Infantry. Engineers, Lieutenants Home, Salkeld, and Tandy.
- Column No. 1.—General Nicholson, consisting of H.M. 75th, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and Punjab Infantry. Engineers, Lieutenants Medley, Lang, and Bingham.
- Ladder Party.—Lieutenant Hovenden, Engineer. Column 5.—Brigadier Longfield, H.M.'s 66th Rifles, Kumaon Battalion, and 4th Punjab Infantry. Engineers, Lieutenants Ward and Thackeray.
- Column No. 4.—Major Reid, Detachments of European Regiments, Simcoe Battalion. Engineers, Lieutenants Mounsell and Tennant.

THE CAPTURE OF THE KING OF DELHI, AND EXECUTION OF TWO OF HIS SONS AND A GRANDSON.

The following particulars of the final operations at Delhi, resulting in the capture of the King and the execution of two of his elder sons and a grandson, are from the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, and effectually dispose of the charge of treachery attempted to be brought against Lieutenant Hodson:—

On the morning on which the city and palace were finally evacuated the whole of the available cavalry moved out through the suburbs in the direction of, but not on the road to, the Kootub, and marched to the top of the hill on which stands the "Edgah," thence overlooking the camp of the Bareilly and Nussacabad mutineers, under "General" Bucktawar Khan, quondam Subadar of Artillery. It was soon perceived, by unmistakable signs, that the camp was being evacuated, and soon after a loud explosion took place, which told to practised ears that the rebels were blowing up their ammunition previous to a flight, and Hodson's messengers coming breathlessly in at the moment confirmed the fact. Hodson immediately got leave to report it to the General, galloping on his way right along the front of the city to see if this was clear also. He then obtained permission from the General to go to the rebel camp itself, to see how the land lay.

He started at once with his second in command, Macdowell, and 75 sowars, and rode right round the city to the Delhi gate: having but few shots fired at them, and clearing the road of stray rebels as they went along, they found the camp all but empty (they soon made it quite so), and the Delhi gate open. They brought away three guns left by the enemy, and made arrangements for bringing in the empty tents, &c. They recovered the mess plate of the 60th Native Infantry, their standards, stripped, however, and band instruments, polishing off the big drummer, who, with his myrmidons, gave some trouble.

Next day Hodson asked and obtained permission to go after the King, whose capture, with that of his favourite wife (mother to the heir-apparent), he successfully accomplished at the cost only of vast fatigue, some fighting, and imminent risk. His Majesty was courteously disarmed, and then escorted into the city.

Early the following morning Hodson set to work to get the Princes, greater, because more active, villains than their father. He started with Macdowell (second only to his commanding officer in all soldierly qualities) and 100 men for the Tomb of the Emperor Humayun, where the rascals were concealed. He took measures to cut off all access to or egress from the building, and then sent in one of the illegitimate scions of Royalty (who had saved his own life only by turning King's evidence) and the one-eyed moulvie, Rujub Ali (one of the lamented Sir Henry Lawrence's most trusted emissaries), to bring out the Princes.

After more than two hours of anxiety, strategy, and no small practice of the arts of offence and defence, they appeared, and were immediately sent off in a "bhylic," under a small guard, towards the city. Hodson, then, with the remainder of his men, entered the *enceinte* of the tomb, and found certainly not less than from 5000 to 6000 of the scum of the city and Palace congregated, armed with weapons and missiles of all descriptions. It was indeed an hour of trial; when a bold front and a determined voice were of more avail than even a sharp sword. Wonderful to say, not a man of the gallant little band was hit, and on Hodson sternly reiterating his demand for instant surrender they began to lay down their arms. 500 swords, and twice that number of firearms, besides horses, elephants, &c.



NEAR DELHI: TOMB OF THE EMPEROR HUMAYON, WHERE THE TWO SONS AND GRANDSON OF THE KING OF DELHI WERE CONCEALED.

were collected in less than an hour and a half, without another blow being struck. Hodson and his men then moved warily off to the city. At a short distance from the walls they found the "bhyllie" was halted, with much rabble collected around, who turned on the little party as they rode up. This was no time for hesitation or delay. Hodson dashed at once into the midst—in few but energetic words explained "that these were the men who had not only rebelled against the Government, but had ordered and witnessed the massacre and shameful exposure of innocent women and children; and that thus, therefore, the Govern-

entombed his relatives and more favoured retainers. From the top of the building the view is striking, being on every side over a wide expanse of ruins, which to the westward extends to a range of hills seven or eight miles distant. Some hundred yards west of this mausoleum is a collection of burial-places and small mosques, the most remarkable structure being the tomb of Nizam-ood-deen, a reputed Mussulman saint, which building is ornamented with elaborate and elegant carvings in white marble. Around most of the deceased members of the present Imperial family lie buried, each within a small inclosure of elegant lattice-work, executed in white marble. Among these monuments is that of the Princess Jahanara, a daughter of Shahjehan.

THE LATE GENERAL NICHOLSON, C.B.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 31 appeared a memoir of the life and services of this distinguished officer; and in our Journal for November 21 it became our painful duty to give a biography of the lamented General in our Obituary for that week. The first-named memoir, which appeared on October 31, was accompanied by a Portrait, which, we regret to state, through misinformation, is that of a senior officer in the service, and not that of General John Nicholson, who recently fell at Delhi. We now correct this error by engraving the portrait of the latter officer, from a photograph taken by Mr. Kilburn, in 1851.

We have already recorded the eminent services of this brave officer,

whose services in the great struggle in India are strikingly illustrated in the following note from a Correspondent:—

It may not be generally known that General Cotton, previous to disarming the Peshawur force, called the Commandants of the native corps together, and informed them that he had determined to disarm their regiments. The Commandants were (as has been almost invariably the case) violently against it; so much so that the General wavered; and had Brigadier-General Nicholson not been present (who urged the necessity of the measure in his own forcible and straightforward language) this most urgent and wise step would have fallen to the ground.

Did General Nicholson ask the opinion of the Commandants of the 33rd, 35th, 59th, and wing of the 9th Light Cavalry before he disarmed their regiments? No! he well knew the value of their opinions on this particular point, and how little they could be depended upon.

There cannot be the shadow of a doubt but that the salvation of the Punjab (as regards the army) has been through the energetic exertions and firm will of Brigadier-General Nicholson, and to the decision and knowledge of character displayed by Sir John Lawrence in placing such men as Chamberlain and Nicholson over the heads of a host of seniors, old enough to be their fathers, but lacking, through age or the effect of climate, that foresight, decision, energy, and coolness in the hour of danger which at all times is so necessary in a commander, not only to enable him to collect his own ideas, but also to inspire confidence among those about him.



THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLSON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

ment punished such traitors, taken in open resistance,"—shooting them down at the word. The effect was instantaneous and wonderful! Not another hand was raised, not another weapon levelled; and the Mahometans of the troop and some influential moulvies among the bystanders exclaimed, as if by simultaneous impulse, "Well and rightly done! Their crime has met with its just penalty. These were they who gave the signal for the death of helpless women and children, and outraged decency by the exposure of their persons; and now a righteous judgment has fallen on them. God is great!" The remaining weapons were then laid down, and the crowd slowly and quietly dispersed. The bodies were then carried into the city, and thrown out on the very spot where the blood of their innocent victims still stained the earth. They remained there till the 24th, when, for sanitary reasons, they were removed from the Chibootra in front of the Kotwallah. The effect of this just retribution is as miraculous on the populace as it was deserved by the criminals.

The popular wish now is that "Hodson, the avenger of blood," should be sent with a strong force at his back to find and execute the like justice on the arch-villain Nana Sahib. May they both receive the reward of their deeds!

The tomb of Humayon, of which we engrave a View, is thus described by Thornton:—

About a mile and a half south of Delhi is the tomb of Humayon, the Emperor, who after being driven from his kingdom, succeeded in re-establishing the Mogul dynasty on the throne of Delhi. It stands in the middle of a platform 200 feet square, supported on every side by arcades, and ascended by four great flights of stone steps. Each arch of the arcades serves as a receptacle of one or more tombs. The mausoleum of the Sovereign, rising on the platform, is a noble building, of a square form, constructed of red stone, inlaid with marble, and surmounted by a large dome of the latter material, the style of architecture approaching to that usually termed Saracenic. In the interior is a large circular apartment, in the middle of which is a small white marble sarcophagus, containing the remains of Humayon; and around are smaller apartments, in which are

ATTACK ON DELHI.



PLAN OF THE ATTACK ON DELHI.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)



FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

It has been whispered that several of the leading *couturières* of Paris have seriously deliberated on the important question of attempting a diminution of the amplitude of dresses and the circumference of hoop skirts. But if any such scheme has been entertained (which, however, there is much reason to doubt) there is no chance whatever of its being carried into effect. It is difficult to imagine that any Parisian dressmaker, however high she may stand in the favour of her *clientelle*, would venture to take the first step in so daring an innovation. For the present, at all events, there is no symptom of any diminution of the fulness of skirts. Five yards is considered a moderate degree of amplitude, and six by no means infrequent.

An evening dress has just been completed, the skirt of which is somewhat more than six yards wide. It is composed of rich ruby-coloured satin, and has quilles of white satin, sprigged with black velvet. The corsage is low, and the short sleeves have but little fulness.

A very elegant dress, suitable for dinners or evening costume, has just been completed. The material is rich pearl-grey grenadine.

The dress has three skirts, each edged with a broad watered ribbon of the beautiful bright hue of the Bengal rose. Over this ribbon are laid rows of narrow black velvet, crossing each other in a lozenge pattern. The same trimming is repeated at the edge of the basque, which forms as it were a fourth skirt, and is open at the sides like a tunic. In front of the corsage the trimming is carried down from each shoulder to the point at the waist. The sleeves, which are wide and demi-long, are trimmed both on the inner and outer edge with ribbon and velvet, as above described.

Another dress, made in similar style, is of white Chambray gauze, and the trimming is pale blue satin ribbon, with crossings of very narrow ruffles of tulle. The effect is exquisitely light and beautiful. The corsage is low, and has a berthe of blue satin covered with rows of ruffled tulle, forming a point both in front and at the back. The coiffure to be worn with this dress consists of bouquets of forget-me-not.

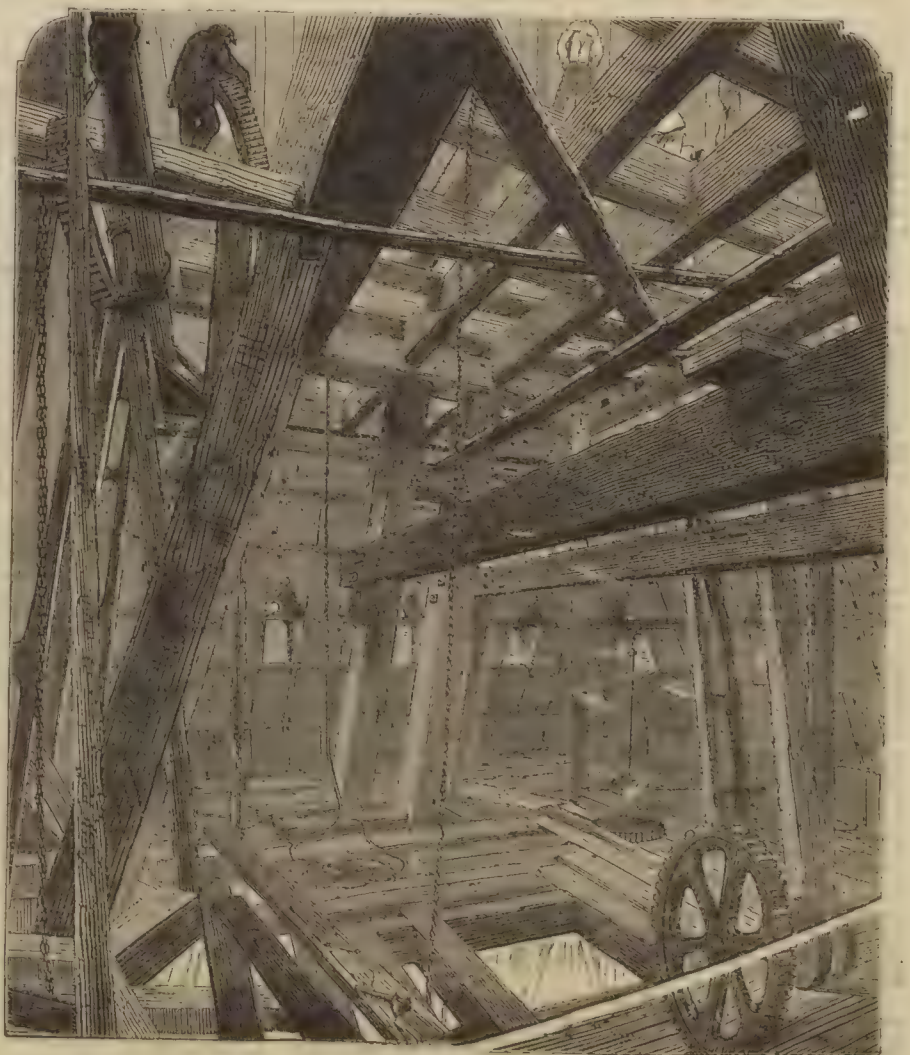
Among the novelties of the season a number of beautiful fans have made their appearance. Many of these excel in splendour any of the fans produced during former seasons. Some have mountings of mala-

chite and of lapis-lazuli, with settings in precious stones of every variety. Others have designs marvellously executed in fine seed pearls, and standing out in relief from a background of enamel—having the brilliancy of rubies or emeralds. Those that are ornamented with paintings have beautifully-executed copies of the pictures of Boucher and Watteau. On the Chinese fans the favourite designs are mandarins, pagodas, and flowers of every variety, exhibiting the richest and most showy combinations of colour. Flowers and butterflies executed in the most rich and delicate embroidery are also favourite ornaments for the Chinese fans. These are usually mounted on delicately-carved ivory, inlaid with gold or silver. Spangled fans so long out of fashion, are now much in favour. Fans of a very costly description are not infrequently enriched with jewels.

The flowers prepared for the forthcoming season exceed in beauty all that the most skilful Parisian *fleuristes* have heretofore produced. The ornaments intended for ball dress consist of bouquets, cordons, wreaths, tabliers, &c., including all the treasures of Flora, from the rarest exotics down to the simple wild flowers which spangle our own meadows and enliven our hedge-rows. Gold or coral beads, or pearls



BRIEF IN THE CLOCK TOWER OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



SCAFFOLDING FOR RAISING THE QUARTER-BELLS IN THE CLOCK TOWER OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

strung in loops or mounted like bunches of grapes, have a beautiful effect in combination with masses of rich velvet foliage.

Evening head-dresses are made of ribbon or blonde disposed in a variety of tasteful styles, and intermingled with flowers. Nets of gold, silver, or pearls, are also highly fashionable. For very full evening dress feathers will be generally worn. They should be mounted in two plumes or tufts, one fixed at each side of the head, and very low down, so as to wave gracefully over the back part of the neck.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Morning Costume*.—Robe de chambre of pale grey cashmere, trimmed with broad fancy braid ribbon of a bright blue tint. The robe is fastened up the front by velvet buttons of the colour of the cashmere. Collar and under-sleeves of fine cambric, trimmed with narrow Valenciennes. In the hair bows of blue terry velvet.

Fig. 2.—This is a morning costume of a more *recherché* character than that shown in Fig. 1. The robe is of grey satinette, lightly wadded and lined with white silk. In front there is a broad *tablier* of pink satin, wadded and quilted in a lozenge pattern. This *tablier* is continued up the front of the corsage, widening from the waist to the shoulders, where it terminates. At each edge, and up the middle of the *tablier*, there is a quilling of narrow pink satin ribbon. The fulness of the robe is confined at the waist by a pink silk cord and tassels. The sleeves, which are open in front of the arm, are lined with pink satin, and edged all round the opening by a band of quilted satin and ruffles of ribbon. At the top of the open part of each sleeve, just in front of the shoulder, there is fixed a bow of pink silk cord, the ends finished by small tassels. Collar and under-sleeves of worked muslin. Bracelets of gold and enamel. Morning slippers of grey satinette, trimmed with *revers* of pink quilted satin, and ruffles and bows of pink ribbon.

Fig. 3. *Out-door Costume*.—Dress of brown silk, the skirt without flounces, but trimmed on each side with three broad bands of brown velvet, terminating in points, and finished by tassels. The corsage has no basque, but is pointed in front and at the back of the waist. The pelerine berthe is trimmed with velvet and edged with a row of chenille fringe. The sleeves are formed of one puff and a frill, and are ornamented with three bands of velvet, finished by tassels, like the trimming on the skirt. The bonnet, of blue terry velvet, is edged on the front with rows of narrow black and white lace disposed alternately. At the back of the crown there is a bow of black velvet, with long ends flowing over the curtain. The latter, like the front of the bonnet, is edged with alternate rows of black and white lace.

Fig. 4. *Out-door Costume*.—Dress of rich green moiré antique, figured with black. This bonnet is of plain black velvet, trimmed with black lace, and bands of green terry velvet. On one side there is a small plume of green and black feathers. This illustration shows one of the most elegant novelties of the present season. It is called "the Alliance Shawl," which name it has received because it combines in itself the two-fold character of a shawl and a mantle. It is made of fine Saxony cloth, and forms a most graceful and convenient winter wrap. It is a registered article, and may be obtained at Messrs. Farmer and Rogers', Regent-street.

THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

With the opening of Parliament we resume our illustrations of the progress of the new Palace. The first of these Engravings upon the preceding page shows

THE BELL CHAMBER, CLOCK TOWER.

This chamber, designed for the reception of the large bell and its attendant four quarter-bells, is situated just above the mighty clock face, and is the topmost portion of stonework of the tower. It is lighted by fourteen lights, or openings—seven on each side—which will also serve for the emission of sound from the bells. The proportions of its interior are twenty-eight feet square by about sixteen feet high. Our View represents the beams and standards from which will be suspended the various bells—twelve standards, three on each side, spring from the walls, resting upon rollers, so as to allow of the expansion and contraction of the metal, and also to relieve the walls from too much pressure. These are connected from side to side by tension-rods. The framework forms a square; the upper part being smaller than the lower. At each angle will be suspended one of the four quarter-bells, and in the centre the large bell. The standards are of cast iron, flanged on each angle. The large beam is constructed of wrought-iron plates, firmly riveted together, and weighs upwards of thirty-two hundredweight. The chamber is approached by an easy flight of stone steps in the south-west angle of the tower. It is much to be regretted that so beautiful a piece of workmanship as the Clock Tower decidedly is should not be destined to receive bells, whose outward appearance should harmonise with the mediæval character of the structure of which they are to form a part. The lightness of the chamber would allow of even some delicate tracery being displayed upon them, and to advantage. After ages would admire and appreciate the period which had produced a work complete in all its details.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR RAISING THE BELLS IN THE CLOCK TOWER.

Our second Engraving shows the pile of timbers which is now being put up within the limits of the roof of the Clock Tower, for the purpose of raising the bells. It rises nearly twenty feet above the bell chamber, resting mostly upon the iron framework which will eventually carry the bells. It is substantially put together. Upon the upper portion of this rests the machinery by which the hoisting is to be performed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

STORM AT SEA.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—A letter from Aberdeen in the *Edinburgh Daily Express* of Saturday last says:—"On the morning of Monday last, the 23rd instant, a great number of boats left the various fishing-villages in the neighbourhood of Cullen, intending to run to the Doggerbank (about thirty miles) to fish for haddocks. Scarcely had they reached the fishing-ground when a heavy storm came on with such suddenness as to leave little hope of the boats reaching the shore in safety. Great anxiety was felt for the poor men exposed in their frail barques; and the headlands were crowded with distressed relatives. Towards night rumours of disaster spread, which Tuesday morning too fully realised. Two boats belonging to Portknockie had been lost, with all on board (eighteen men). One Port Gordon boat came on shore about a mile to the east of Cullen; her crew, nine in number, have perished. A schooner—the *Janet and Ann*, of Inverness—came on shore near Whitehills, and not a living soul on board; she was dashed to pieces on the rocks. Boats belonging to Buckie have since been lost. One containing eight men was wrecked at the entrance to the harbour, the poor men perishing in view of their wives and children. The other, the *Pink of Buckie*, with a crew of seven, was swamped while running for Cromarty, the boat drifting ashore at Nairn." A subscription was entered into on Saturday last by the gentlemen of Banffshire for the relief of the survivors, which Lord Seafield contributed £50. The distress is described as being very great, and donations are urgently implored.—The *Northern Ensign* in making an appeal on behalf of the Shetlanders rendered destitute by the untimely deaths of those on whom they depended, gives the following melancholy catalogue of disasters:—"First in the order of time was the upsetting of a boat in Brassy Sound, by which three men and two women were drowned. Then a boat was lost at Burra Isle, in a snowstorm, which suddenly sprang up while the crew were at the fishing, and three men were drowned. A Whalsay boat, while returning from the fishing at Skerry Isles, was upset, and four men drowned. Three women, while fishing for sillocks at Cummingsburgh, were washed off the rocks and perished. A boat was upset near Hamnavoe, Northmavin, and two men were drowned. The *Unst* boats were lost at the fishing, and one North Roe boat, by the same storm, and eighteen men were drowned. A boat belonging to Dunrossness was lost, and ten men were drowned. The *Cocket*, cod-smack, was lost at Iceland, and thirteen men were drowned. Six men went to the seal and whale fishery, and never returned. One man fell out of the boat, close to the Brassy shore, and was drowned. Of the crew of the unfortunate *Roslin* steamer three were Shetlanders. One man recently returned from Australia was drowned by being run down by a vessel."

A CURIOUS OLD CHURCH BELL was dug up some days ago by a workman in the employment of Mr. Murray, of Rosemount, near Tain, bearing the following inscription:—"Gifted by Donald Mackenzie of Medat to the Church of Logie. Edr., 1696, &c." The bell was found fully six miles from the site of the old church of Logie at Marybank, some four feet under ground. It has a rich, clear note, and is in a tolerable state of preservation.

SUICIDE OF THE RECORDER OF HEREFORD.—On Monday an inquest was held at Cragbrook, near Hereford, on the body of Mr. Horn, the late Recorder of that city; the deceased had just brought home the remains of his father-in-law, Mr. Gowland, a county magistrate. It was noticed that he was much depressed in spirits, and as he did not come down stairs to breakfast on Sunday morning, and his bedroom was locked, assistance was procured and a ladder was raised against the window, when he was discovered lying on the floor of the room dead from the discharge of a gun, the muzzle of which was at his lips.

THE GARDENS OF MR. BRIGHT, OF LEYTON, ESSEX, besides being adorned, at this advanced period of the year, with a great variety of chrysanthemums, many of them choice specimens, contain also raspberry-bushes bearing ripe fruit.

THE INQUEST on the body of one of the twelve victims of the recent boiler explosion at Huddersfield was held on Monday, and resulted in a verdict blaming the proprietors, and also those who fixed the safety-valves.

RUSSIAN GUNS AT SWANSEA.—The guns presented by Government to the inhabitants of Swansea as trophies of the Russian war have been placed in front of the Guildhall in that town, one on each side of the monument. Both are 24-pounders, of iron, weighing 2½ tons each.

SINGULAR CASE OF SACRILEGE.—At Maidstone, on Tuesday, Peter Whitelaw was indicted for breaking into the Church of St. Mary at Chatham, and stealing two surplices and other articles. The following extraordinary statement was made by the prisoner:—"I had been to a sort of free-and-easy in Brompton with some sappers who I knew in Sebastopol, and they were going to India yesterday. I had a drop of drink extra. About two or three in the morning I got to the Military-road, and stopped at a night-house. I returned towards the barracks and saw the iron gateway of St. Mary's Church open. I went into the graveyard and looked to see if the men had left a water-bottle, as I was thirsty. I looked in the window and saw a christening font. I broke a square and tried to open the window, but could not, so I lifted it up, afraid of breaking the glass. I saw a stone and a piece of wood, so I prized them, and made it large enough for my body to get in. I stuck fast for half an hour. I made sure there was water by the font. When I got inside I found no water. I saw the fire ready made in the vestry, and some books alongside the fireplace, as if they were used for waste paper. [These books contained the baptism, marriage, and burial services.] I went out and got some lucifers, and came in and lit the fire. Then I saw a surplice, and I took my old shirt off and put it on the fire and burned it. I aired the surplice and put it on instead of my shirt. Just as I was going another surplice started me in the face, and I could not get over that, but was obliged to pull my jacket off again and put that on." The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the public continue to purchase Consols somewhat freely—the total amount of stock taken off the market being upwards of one million sterling—the value of home securities has not been quite so firm as in the previous week. The comparative inactivity in the market is chiefly attributed to the rumours afloat to the effect that a large loan will be shortly announced to meet the extraordinary expenses of the East India Company. On the other hand, however, the Bulls have gained confidence from the fact that there is to be no funding of Exchequer Bills; nevertheless, their operations have been of an unimportant character.

The commercial crisis is now gradually becoming less intense; still, numerous minor failures have taken place both here and on the Continent—the houses being those chiefly engaged in the German trade. At Hamburg a complete panic is reported, and, in order to meet overdue acceptances, large amounts in silver have been shipped from this country at a considerable loss. For the East there has been rather more demand for silver, yet the total amount forwarded by the present packet to India is very little over £400,000, of which £250,000 is on account of the East India Company. The rate of exchange at Calcutta has fallen about ¼ per cent; but, at Bombay, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai, the quotation is rather higher. At St. Petersburg it has declined to 3½d., which quotation leaves a large profit on the shipment of gold to this country. We learn, however, that great difficulties are still experienced in obtaining gold, so that those who have large sums to remit to this country must continue to suffer immensely. Several parcels of gold have come in from the Continent, and the whole of them have been sold to the Bank of England. From Mexico, the West Indies, &c., nearly £300,000 has come to hand; and there is now little or no demand for gold for export to the Continent.

The demand for accommodation has been much less active, yet we have no quotable change to notice in the range of discounts. The joint-stock banks still continue to lose considerable sums lent to them on "call." In the Stock Exchange money has been tolerably abundant, at from ½d. to 5½ per cent on Government securities, for short periods.

The transactions in the Consol Market on Monday were very moderate, yet prices ruled steady. The Three per Cents for Money were done at 91½; and for the Account, 91½. The Reduced were 90½; and the New Three per Cents, 90½. Bank Stock realised 215½; and India Stock, 216. India Bonds were 25s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2 prem. to 4s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 93½. Prices were rather drooping on the following day, and the market was rather flat.—Bank Stock realised 218 to 216. The Reduced Three per Cents were 90½ 90 and 89½; Consols, 91½, closing at 91. The New Three per Cents marked 90½ 90; Long Annuities, 1880, 18½; Ditto, 1885, 17½; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 93½ to 93. Home Securities were steady on Wednesday, as follows:—Reduced Three per Cents, 89½ 90½; Consols for Money, 90½ to 91½; Ditto for Account, 90½ 91½; New Three per Cents, 90½ to 90½; Long Annuities, 1885, 17½; Bank Stock, 218 to 216; India Stock, 218; India Bonds, 25s. to 33s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 93½; Ditto Bills, par to 4s. prem. The fluctuations in the quotations on Thursday were trifling.—The Three per Cents for Money were done at 91½, leaving off at 91½; for January Account the quotations were 92 to 92½. The Reduced were done at 89½ 90; and the New Three per Cents, 90 to 90½. Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par; India Bonds, 27s. to 33s. dis.

The transactions in the Foreign House have been somewhat numerous, and a steady improvement has taken place in the quotations. Turkish Securities have been unusually active, Four per Cents having realised 99½; and the Six per Cents, 91½. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 91½ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85; Chilean Six per Cents, 102; Danish Three per Cents, 83½; Mexican Three per Cents, 19; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 75½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 51½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 96½; Spanish Three per Cents, New Deferred, 25½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 96½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 43½.

Most Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in improved request, at enhanced rates:—Australasia have advanced to 84; City, 61; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18½; London Chartered of Australia, 18½; London and County, 28½; London and Westminster, 46; Oriental, 33 ex div.; Ottoman, 17½; Union of Australia, 50½; Union of London, 24½; Bank of Egypt, 14½; British North American, 52; London Joint-Stock, 28½; and South Australia, New, 13½.

Rather a large business has been passing in Miscellaneous Securities, and prices generally have improved.—Canada Company's Bonds have realised 120; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 106½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 14; National Discount Company, 21; New Brunswick Bonds, 101½; New South Wales Debentures, 94; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 75½; Ditto, New, 16½; Royal Mail Steam, 54; South Australian Six per Cents, 103; St. Katharine Dock, 83½; Australian Agricultural, 22½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 4; Berlin Waterworks, 4; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; and Vauxhall, 17½.

The Railway Share Market has been steady throughout the week, and prices have continued to advance. The total "calls" for the present month are only £393,332, making an aggregate amount for the present year of £10,655,946. Annexed are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 77; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 40½; Eastern Counties, 55; East Lancashire, 88½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60; Great Northern, 91; Ditto, A Stock, 81; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 98; Great Western, 51½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91; London and Brighton, 103½; London and North-Western, 95; London and South-Western, 83; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36½; Midland, 84½; North British, 48; North-Eastern (Berwick), 93; Ditto (Leeds), 51; Ditto, York, 82½; North Staffordshire, 134; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 29½; South-Eastern, 63½; Stockton and Darlington, 36; Vale of Neath, 20½.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Midland Bradford Preference Stock, 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 92; Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent, No. 1, 106; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 122½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 65½; Great Western Four-and-a-half per Cent, 86½; Ditto, Irredeemable Four per Cent, 82; London and Brighton, New Five per Cent, No. 4, 112; North Eastern—Berwick, 91½; North Staffordshire, 21½; South Wales Four-and-a-half per Cent, 90.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital, A 6½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 13; East Indian, 107½; Ditto, C Shares, 16½; Ditto, E Shares Extension, 6; Grand Trunk of Canada, 39; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 74; Great Indian Peninsula, 21; Ditto, New, 23; Great Western of Canada, 184½; Ditto, New, 103; Madras, third Extension, 5½; Punjab, 3 prem; Scinde, 11½.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 6½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Northern of France, 35½; Recife and San Francisco, 7; Royal Swedish, 8; Sambre and Meuse, 64.

Mining Shares have been in improved request:—Alfred Consols have marked 14; Great Wheel Alfred, 4½; Great Wheel Vor, 1; Wheel Edward, 7; General, 14½; New Granada, 4; and United Mexican, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 30.—A very limited supply of English wheat has been on offer for our market this week, and the demand for all kinds has ruled active, at an improvement in value of fully 2s. per quarter. New foreign wheats have moved off steadily, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money, and the value of other kinds is well supported. Although the receipts of barley have continued large, the barley trade has been active, at 1s. per quarter more money. Malt has sold readily, and prices have had an upward tendency. There has been a fair demand for oats, at full quotations, although the arrivals from the Continent have been liberal. Beans and peas have ruled at stationary prices. There has been more business doing in flour, and country marks have sold at an advance of 1s. per 280 lb.

Wheat.—There was a fair demand for wheat and most other kinds of produce, to-day, at fully 1½d. higher. **English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 52s.; ryegrass, 30s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 20s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 38s.; rulling ditto, 31s. to 42s.; Linseed and Rapeseed, 65s. to 68s.; broad ditto, 55s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 67s. to 69s.; Cleveland, 65s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, feed oats, 28s. to 29s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 31s.; Voughall and Cork, black, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 21s.; tick beans, 30s. to 37s.; grey peas, 40s. to 41s.; mangle, 12s. to 43s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; balles, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 47s.; town households, 40s. to 41s.; country marks, 36s. to 39s. per 280 lb. American flour, 22s. to 32s. per barrel.

Rice.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds, but we have no change to notice in prices.

Lined.—English crushing, 60s. to 62s.; Mediterranean, 58s. to 60s.; hempseed, 46s. to 48s. per quarter. Coriander, 30s. to 32s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 14s. to 16s. per cwt. White, 18s. to 20s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Lined cakes, English, 211 0s. to 211 0s.; ditto, 210 0s. to 211 0s.; rape cakes, 20 0s. to 20 0s. per ton. Canary, 8s. to 9s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 49s. 8d.; barley, 37s. 7d.; oats, 23s. 10d.; rye, 33s. 10d.; beans, 42s. 8d.; peas, 40s. 10d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 52s. 6d.; barley, 41s. 3d.; oats, 24s. 11d.; rye, 35s. 8d.; beans, 44s. 10s. 2d. per gallon.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 76,725; barley, 73,935; oats, 6,936; rye, 174; beans, 3,888; peas, 1,400 quarters.

Sugar.—There has been an improved feeling in the inquiry for most raw sugars, and prices have advanced on the average 1s. per cwt. West India has sold at 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Mauritius, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Bengal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Cuba, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; and Porto Rico, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods have sold at 6d. to 1s. per cwt. more money.

Coffee.—We have had a firm market for most kinds, at an improvement in value of 1s. per cwt.

Rice.—The quotations have advanced fully 3d. per cwt.; but the business doing is by no means extensive.

Provisions.—Fine qualities of butter move off steadily, at very full prices; but other kinds are dull and drooping in value. In bacon very little is doing, at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. less money. Hams and lard are very dull, and again cheaper.

Tallow.—Our market is firm, and F.Y.C., on the spot, has changed hands at 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. For spring delivery the quotation is 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.

Oils.—Lined oil has sold rather freely, at 29s. 1d. per cwt. In other oils very little is doing. Turpentine has advanced to some extent, American spirits having realised 35s. and English 33s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The transactions in rum are very moderate. Proof Leewards, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; East India, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per gallon. Very few sales have been made in brandy, on former terms.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Holywell, 16s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor Bites, 13s. 3d.; Hilton, 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool Hilton, 18s. 6d.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Whitworth, 16s.; Caradoc, 18s. 6d.; West Hartley, 17s.; Nixon's Duffryn, 21s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Although the show of samples is tolerably extensive, the demand generally is steady, and prices have an upward tendency.

Wool.—The public sales have progressed heavily, at barely the opening prices. Privately nothing is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are but moderate, and the demand generally is inactive, at from 60s. to 140s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—This market has been scantily supplied with each kind of stock, and the trade generally has ruled active, on higher terms:—

Beef from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. to sink the calf.

Neutrade and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has sold steadily, as follows:—

Beef from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 27.

2nd Life Guards: Lieut.-Col. W. H. C. Baddeley to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. Marlyn to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major G. H. Vyse to be Major and Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. A. S. Lumsley to be Captain; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. J. H. Lovett to be Lieutenant.

5th Dragoon Guards: J. H. P. FitzPatrick to be Cornet.

7th: E. H. O'Dowd to be Cornet.

2nd Dragoons: Cornet H. E. Browning to be Lieutenant.

6th: W. J. S. Orde to be Cornet.

12th Light Dragoons: Cornet E. Gower to be Lieutenant.

13th: Cornet H. J. Teuchin to be Lieutenant; Brevet Major G. Johnson to be Cornet.

14th: Cornet F. Stoddley to be Lieutenant.

17th: E. A. Corbett to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. A. W. Drayson and C. W. Elgee, to be Captains; Lieut. W. L. Yonge, C. B. Brackenbury, E. M. Hann, and H. R. Porter, to be Second Captains.

6th Foot: Capt. E. G. Waddy to be Captain.

7th: Paymaster G. G. Mosley to be Paymaster.

8th: Lieut. G. Corry to be Captain.

14th: J. P. Edwards to be Ensign; Quartermaster J. O'Connor to be Paymaster.

15th: Lieut. P. A. A. Twynam to be Captain; Ensign G. J. Mansueto to be Lieutenant.

24th: Ensign R. F. Fox to be Lieutenant.

UNATTACHED.—The undermentioned officers to have their Brevet Rank converted into Substantive Rank under the Royal Warrant of 18th October:—To be Major: Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. E. Lewis, 68th Foot; Capt. and Brevet Major T. G. Hamilton, 53rd Foot.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—W. Birrie, M.D.; S. Sam, W. John, J. Jameson, M.D.; J. Warren, W. Tanner, H. C. Peppin, G. Boucher, C. B. Mathew, J. Doran, M.D.; W. Jackson, B. T. Giraud, W. J. Cumming, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.

BREVET.—Brevet Colonel Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies; Brevet Lieut.-Col. N. B. Chamberlain, C.B., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Adjutant-General in the Army; Major J. A. West to be Lieutenant-Colonel in this Army, the rank being honorary only; Captains J. Dixon, H. Alexander, and E. Macpherson, to be Majors in the Army; Brevet Majors J. Dixon and H. Alexander to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army; Lieut.-Col. T. Hall to be Colonel in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 27.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Edward Collier, C.B., has been appointed to receive a pension of one hundred and fifty pounds a year, as prescribed by her Majesty's Order in Council of 24th June, 1850, vacant by the death of Vice-Admiral W. F. Owen; and the names of Vice-Admiral E. Collier, C.B., has been removed to the Reserved Half-pay list accordingly; and in consequence of this removal the following promotions, to date from the 4th instant, have this day taken place:—Rear-Admiral of the Red W. J. Magraye to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White J. Scott, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue H. P. Greville, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. R. Elliott to be a Rear-Admiral on the Reserved List; Capt. J. B. Erskine to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Retired Captain A. Luckraft to be an Additional Retired Rear-Admiral, without increase of pay.

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 27.

The following promotions, dated the 18th instant, consequent on the death of Rear-Admiral of the White G. Graham, C.B., on the 18th instant, have this day taken place:—Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Right Hon. Lord G. Paulet, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. J. Hope, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

CAVALRY DEPT.—Paymaster J. Stephenson to be Paymaster.

BREVET.—Capt. J. S. Keating to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major J. S. Keating to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HAYWARD, Andover, Southampton, Innkeeper, tailor and hatter.—T. J. GREENE, Mark-lane, provision merchant and dealer.—G. BEAN, Orchard Cottage, Alderbury, merchant. Burlington Arcade, dealer in fancy goods.—J. MOSS, Wal-lane, grocer.—W. THOMPSON, Lambeth, miller.—S. LUCAS, junior, Digbeth, Birmingham, grocer and provision dealer.—H. KOBLEY and E. W. BRIGGS, Nottingham, lace manufacturers.—H. B. MOSLEY, Grantham, Lincolnshire, and Great Vine-street, Regent-street, dentist.—J. YEWARD, Liverpool, slip broker.—E. H. HAHN and H. PRESTADT, cap manufacturers, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.—J. S. JEWELL, 22, White-church-lane, watchmaker and Albany-road, Cambridge, holder.—J. MINCHIN, Newport, Monmouthshire, milliner and dress-maker.—J. W. HILLSON, Leicester-terrace, bookseller, stationer, and printer.—W. THOMPSON, Dumfries, Perth, Devonshire, dealer in artificial manures.—W. H. D. ALDRIDGE, Great Bridge, Staffordshire, tailor and draper.—J. H. T. STOCKMAN and C. GOTTLEB and STROUD, Birmingham-street, commission and general merchants and foreign agents.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. ORFORD, Great Yarmouth, grocer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

WAR OFFICE.

BREVET.—Col. Sir A. Wilson to be Major-General in the Army.

ADMIRALTY.—Second Lieut. R. L. Price to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

L. JEMPERT, Brunswick-place, City-road, and Fenchurch-street, City, general merchant.—L. M. BACURACH, Clements-lane, City, and Orchard Cottage, Alderbury, merchant. Baker's, Old Bailey, and Fenchurch-street, City, general merchant.—J. MAP, 10, Gray's-inn-lane, licensed victualler.—J. LOW, Regent-street, Essex, carpenter.—J. K. WESTROP, Staining-lane, City, glove manufacturer.—C. E. HANDY, Darlington, Staffordshire, apothecary.—J. WILLIAMS, Harley Kings, Worcester-shire, plumber.—G. WHITWELL, Bristol, shipowner.—S. STUCKS, Muddersfield, Yorkshire.—J. R. HUBBARD, Leeds, wool merchant.—T. GUDBERG, Sheffield, iron and steel merchant.—W. A. MARTIN, Sheffield, watchmaker.—P. A. A. J. NICKER, Liverpool, and Winstone, Cheshire, merchant.—H. E. MOSS, Liverpool, merchant.—J. HARRIS, Bolton, Lancashire, chemical manufacturer.—J. PICKERN, Bury, Lancashire, hushmaker.—W. LORD, Harnham Hayes, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.—J. H. NIKERLEY, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer.—J. ABRAM, Manchester, cabinet maker.

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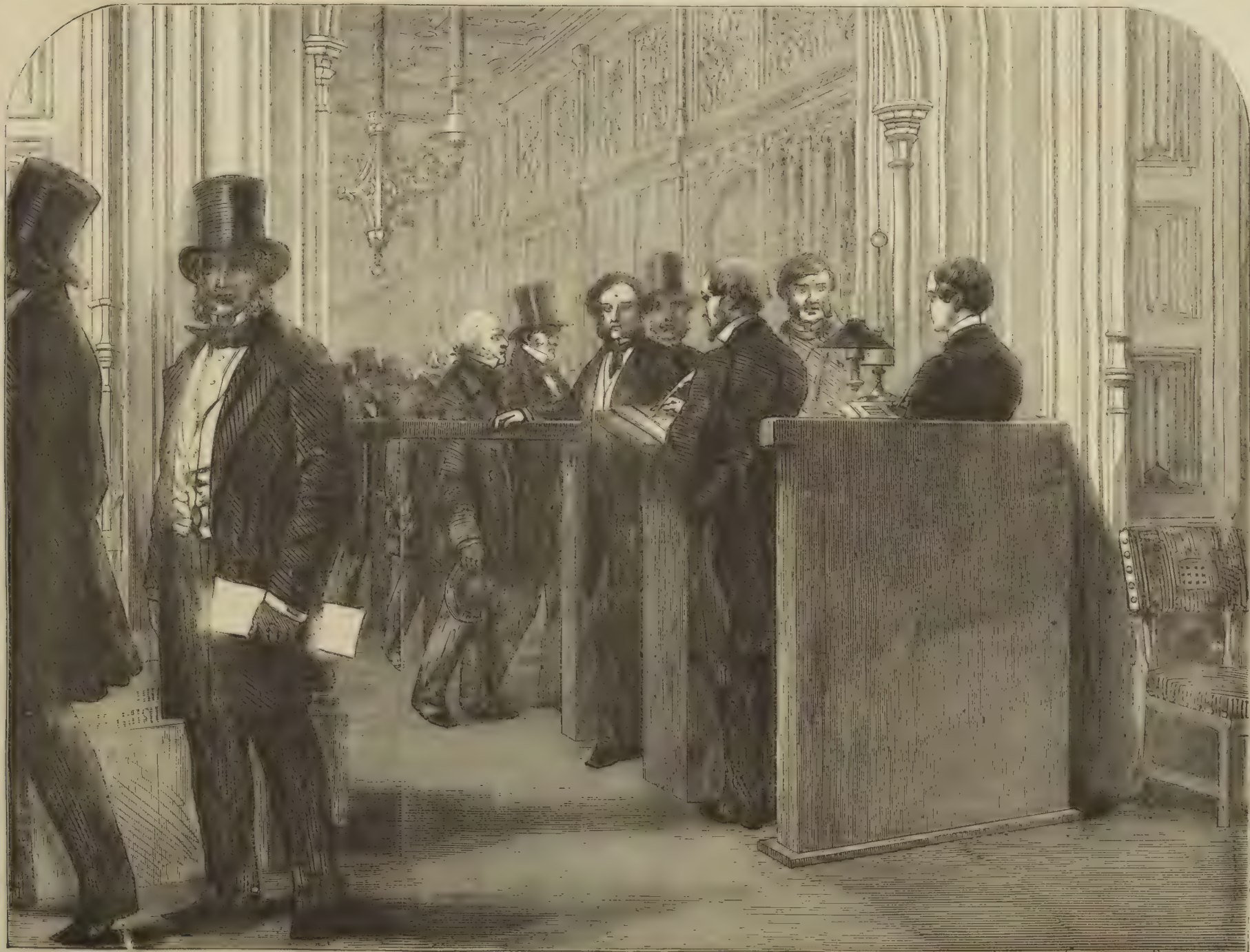
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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TAKING THE OATHS.



THE DIVISION LOBBY, HOUSE OF COMMONS: TAKING THE VOTES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TAKING THE OATHS.

THE subject of taking oaths by members of Parliament previously to their being entitled to vote on any question has assumed considerable prominence in the last year or two—firstly, on account of the succession of attempts which have been made to modify the form of oath administered so as to admit of its reception by persons of the Jewish faith; and, secondly, because of the very wholesale performance of the ceremony which the election of a new Parliament has necessarily caused. Apart from the religious-political view of the matter, it must be confessed that the proceeding (of which an illustration is here given) is not very dignified or imposing. In the case of the swearing in of the members of a new Parliament, as we have recently had occasion to know, the Speaker sits from twelve to four o'clock every day for a week after the assembling of Parliament for the purpose of administering the prescribed form of oath. On the first day the counties and boroughs are called out alphabetically, and any of the members for each place as it is named who happen to be ready present themselves at a long-drawn-out table and range themselves, schoolboy fashion, along its sides. From the mysterious recesses of the brass-clasped yellow boxes which flank each side of the clerks' table are drawn, in the first instance, a number of oblong pieces of cardboard exactly of the size and pattern of the spelling-lesson boards of infants' schools, on which are printed forms of the oaths. One of these is distributed to each member, who holds it as a lady does her fan, with the to-be-expected diffidence, that he holds it awkwardly, and looks as if he felt that it was rather a silly appendage to his manly person. Then come forth as many blue and gold testaments, and the unoccupied hand of each member grasps one of the volumes; so that, in a literal sense, he may be said to go through the ceremony of swearing under constraint. The clerk then, in a more or less audible voice, reads aloud the form of words on which so many debates have been hung; and the meek representatives of the people mumble them out after him in all sorts of tones, the only object apparently being to get over them as fast as they can, and to allow them to convey as little meaning to the mind and heart of the ministrants as possible. When the oaths are taken by members whom circumstances have caused to be elected at the beginning or in the course of a Session, as contradistinguished from the opening of a new Parliament, the rule of the House is that the new members should be seated under the gallery below the bar before four o'clock; the oaths cannot be taken after that hour, although during morning sittings they can be taken at any time the Speaker chooses between twelve and four. As soon as prayers are over the Speaker calls on "Members to be sworn to come to the table." This they do, each advancing up the floor of the House between two other members, who are styled their introducers, and making the three bows at intervals which seem to be part of the Constitution of this country, they go through the same course of cardboard and testament as above described. In all cases, as soon as the swearing in has concluded, each member hands in a paper containing a statement of his qualification (always supposing he is not a Scotch member, who requires no property qualification), and signs two Parliamentary rolls. He is then named to the Speaker by the clerk, receives a cordial shake of the hand and a few words of welcome from the right hon. gentleman, and slinks or struts away, according to his temperament, to a seat. Henceforward he is fully authorised to talk as long as the House has patience to listen to him on any subject of debate, and to vote away as many millions of the public money as may seem good to him, no man in the House at least gainsaying him.

THE DIVISION LOBBY.

Here is an illustration of the act of governing this country; for practically the recording of the votes of members of the House decides every question of policy and administration. A division in the House of Commons is managed with great simplicity and adequate completeness. As soon as the moment arrives when it is the pleasure of the House to try the question before them by this test, the signal is given by the Speaker calling out "Strangers must withdraw." This order is only obeyed by the occupants of seats below the bar and the gallery just over the clock, both of which are actually within the House. The occupants of the Strangers' Gallery proper are now permitted to remain. As soon as the order to withdraw is given a two-minute glass is turned by one of the clerks in order to give time to members dispersed all over the purlieus of the House—the Library, Refreshment-room, &c.—to come in, and notice is given to them by the ringing of bells all over the building, which is effected simultaneously by means of electricity. As soon as the sand has run out the doors are closed and locked by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and all late comers are excluded. The Speaker then puts the question, and, having declared which side in his opinion has the majority of voices, his decision is questioned by some member, and he then gives the direction, "The 'ayes' to the right, the 'noes' to the left," and the former file out of the door at the back of the chair; the latter pass up the gangway on the Opposition side, and out at a small door at the lower end of the House, at the left side, under the gallery. The Speaker then orders two "tellers" to each door, and one of them reports to him that the "House is clear." The members thus driven out of the body of the House find themselves in a long corridor, very accurately represented in the accompanying Engraving, at the end of which is a railing and a desk, between which is left space sufficient for one person to pass at a time, after the manner of pay-places at the theatres. On one side of these stand two "tellers" (one of each of the parties then voting against each other), and two clerks, both of whom are provided with printed lists of the names of all the members of the House. As each member passes through the teller counts him—he himself usually calls out his name—and the clerks tick it off on the list, with a view to its being inserted in due course in the Division Lists which are printed every morning with the Orders of the Day. The members then return one by one into the body of the House, the ayes entering at the principal door below the bar, and the noes by the door at the back of the Speaker's chair. When all have passed, the tellers make up the figures, and, all four advancing to the table, one of those on the winning side, in a loud voice, declares the respective numbers. Although in description this may appear a cumbersome mode of collecting votes, it is in practice remarkably expeditious and very precise; and it only gives the members the trouble to take a short walk through the lobby—a far less tedious or irksome operation than any process of counting or registering within the House.

THE STRANGERS' GALLERY.

Considering the very limited area of the House of Commons, a fair proportion of accommodation is afforded to spectators of the proceedings of the Third Estate of the realm. In the first place, below the bar, on each side of the principal door leading from the lobby, are three rows of seats, to which Peers have a right of admission, and into which other persons, when it is convenient, are admitted by orders from the Sergeant-at-Arms. Immediately above the bar, and on a level with the Members' Gallery—in fact, quite within the precincts of the House proper—is a roomy gallery which is appropriated to members of the Corps Diplomatique, Peers, and distinguished strangers. A passage separates this from what is called the "Speaker's Gallery," access to which is gained by orders from the Speaker himself. It has two rows of seats, and will hold about 150 persons. Next to this, but entirely apart from it, access being gained to it by a totally different way, is the Strangers' Gallery, which is depicted in the accompanying illustration.

Admission is obtained only by means of a written order from a member; one of which each member is privileged to give every day. There are three rows of seats, each accommodating about seventy persons, who, in common with all the occupants of the places devoted to the public, are subjected to very stringent rules of behaviour. No one is allowed to rise from his seat, except for the purpose of leaving (we have seen an Ambassador who was attempting to stretch his legs during a long debate pre-emptorily desired to sit down by the watchful officer of the House who guards each of these departments), and silence as nearly absolute as possible must be observed. The privilege of entering the Strangers' Gallery is one which is very much sought after by enthusiastic constituents, who hunt after the orders of their members with considerable assiduity; and specimens of every class of the British elector and non-elect

may be seen at times undergoing the rigid pleasure of seeing how things are done in Parliament. During the last few Sessions what was thought a stern rule of the House as to the admission of officers or soldiers in uniform to the Strangers' Gallery has been exploded.

In the course of the Crimean war a military member of the House raised the question, and the Speaker decided that, although some such custom as the exclusion of persons in red coats had obtained, he knew of no order of the House to that effect; and now it is by no means an uncommon thing to see non-commissioned officers and privates in their regimentals listening with the prescribed gravity of demeanour to the emanations of the collected representative wisdom of the country.

CHARLES MACKAY IN AMERICA.

Wn copy from the *Boston Daily Courier* of the 13th ult. the following outline of a lecture delivered in Boston by this distinguished poet:—

THE SONG AND THE SONG-WRITER.

Last evening (the 12th ult.), at the Melodeon, the first lecture of a series of three on Popular Songs of England, Ireland, and Scotland was read by Charles Mackay the poet.

The subjects of this discourse were the Song—the Mission and Influence of the Song-Writer. The lecturer began by observing upon the difficulty of defining what is called "Poetry"—a difficulty as great as to determine what is Beauty in Nature or Art, of which there can be no standard, the ideal differing according to climate, race, education, and habits of thought. What is Poetry? What constitutes its essence, its charm, its power over the intellect and the hearts of men? Plato declared that Poetry comes nearer to vital Truth than History; and Plato was right. Poetry seizes the inner secret of History, which the common historian cannot grasp, infuses life into the mouldering dust of Antiquity, and causes a heart to throb under the dry bones of Tradition. Lord Bacon was of opinion that the proper element of Poetry was Fiction, as distinguished from Fact. But Lord Bacon, as well as Plato, failed to give a definition. If we turn from the philosophers to the etymologists and compilers of dictionaries, we find no satisfaction, and are still at fault. The grammarians are as useless guides; they tell us there are two kinds of composition—Prose and Verse; but, on closer investigation, we find that poetry may exist in prose, as well as in verse; or that it may be entirely absent from both of them. The late Thomas Hood went beyond the grammarians, enumerating three different kinds of writing: Prose, Verse, and *Worse!* Douglas Jerrold, in genial jest, declared that there were but two kinds: *Prose and Worse!* We see the wits have not helped us more than the philosophers, the dictionary-makers, and the grammarians. Let us hear what a poet and critic says on the subject.

Mr. Leigh Hunt defines Poetry to be "the utterance of a passion for Truth, Beauty, and Power, embodying and illustrating its conceptions by imagination and fancy, and modulating its language on the principle of variety and uniformity. Its means are whatever the Universe contains; and its ends—Pleasure and Exaltation." This is excellently and elegantly said; yet even here we have to define the definition, and to ask—what is Imagination? and what is Fancy? Imagination creates images; and is the highest form of Poetry. Fancy illustrates thought; and, without much or any creative power, is the next highest form of Poetry. In all great poets the two qualities are found in harmonious combination. He who has imagination and fancy in their highest developments; who has a passion for truth, and preaches it, or sings it, in language which all can feel; who ransacks Earth, Sea, and Sky for images of Beauty and Sublimity; and who, to his other gifts, adds the possession of a delicate ear for the melody and the harmony of language; who sets the highest truth, the purest philosophy, and the kindest human sympathy to the music of rhythm and rhyme—he is the greatest Poet. Such a man, whether he write plays, like Shakespeare; or allegories, like Spenser; or epics, like Milton; or sonnets, like Wordsworth; or songs, like Robert Burns—is the pride and the benefactor of nations; the greatest treasure of a people.

Of all the various forms of poetry, none appeals so strongly to the popular mind as the song. The tolling millions may not have the leisure to become acquainted with the mighty masters of Poetry. For the mass of mankind the poem is too lofty and remote; but the song comes home to them, and sheds a divine radiance at the glow of their firesides. Songs are flowers on the wayside of life, which the humblest may gather, and wear in their bosoms—as free to the little cottage maiden, or the poor man's wife, as to the queen upon her throne; better than diamonds or rubies, for having about them the perfume of sympathy and the sweet smelling odours of lovingkindness.

In the earliest times the song-writer and the musician were united in the same person. Miriam—next to Jubal, the earliest musician upon record—accompanied her own songs to her own music. David, the Psalmist—who, even if he had not been divinely inspired, would have been one of the greatest poets who ever lived—adapted his compositions to the music of his own harp. Homer recited his own ballads—perhaps chanted them to his own music. We know that Pindar, Sappho, and Anacreon composed the music to their own odes. The Minstrelsy of Germany, the Troubadours of Provence, and the Bards and Minstrels of Britain did the same. The melody made itself simultaneously with the song. In modern times the union has not been so common, and the beauty and intimate relationship of the song and the sound have suffered in consequence.

It has often been repeated that the worth of a song is but little. It has passed into a proverb to say of a good bargain, or of a thing purchased at a price ridiculously low, that it was bought for an "Old Song." An Old Song! The great Anglo-Saxon people know some old songs, such as "Rule Britannia," "Yankee Doodle," or "Hail Columbia!" which are beyond all price to the nation which produced them. Leaving patriotic songs out of the question, let us consider what may be about the value to the working classes of Great Britain and the United States of that noble song of Burns, "A man's a man for a' that." Has it not for more than sixty years inculcated self-reliance and dependence of character? Has it not made the hearts of the people in two hemispheres throb with generous emotions? Has it not exalted the poor and honest man? and taught him how sublime a thing is goodness—and how superior to tinsel rank, and transitory money that takes to itself wings and flies away? Calculate the value of such a song as that, ye men of figures; tell us its worth in pounds, shillings, and pence—or in dollars and cents—to the great and conquering race of men whose sentiments and feelings it expresses, and then we shall know the true worth of an Old Song. But, before you begin, tell us the value of one day of sunshine in ripening the corn, and in infusing health into the body and gladness into the soul of man; calculate it by the price of candles, at so much per lb.—or of gas, at so much per 1000 cubic feet—and then you may perhaps be able to tell us the money value of an honest song such as that, which the people love, and make the maxim of their lives.

"Home, sweet home," is another song which has helped to educate a people, and to fill them with kindly feelings. There are nations—such as the French—who know so little of home that they have no word in their language to express it. But the English and Americans feel the truth and beauty of domestic life, and know the beneficial influence of pure homes in forming the mind and moulding the character of a nation. The Duke of Wharton, who wrote the famous song of "Lillibulero," was in the habit of boasting that he sang a king off his throne, and that "Lillibulero" was almost as potent as the soldiers of William III. in dispossessing James II. of the sceptre he was unworthy to hold. There can be no doubt that the noble song of the "Marseillaise" gave an impetus to the French Revolution; or that the naval songs of Charles Dibdin did equally good service to England. Coming nearer to our own time, we find that only the other day the mighty Emperor of the French judged it necessary to call out one hundred thousand soldiers and a whole park of artillery into the streets of Paris to keep the peace, lest the people should be so aroused by the thoughts and memories of happier days excited by the sound of *Brumaire*—a poor, simple-minded writer of songs as to believe in the liberty of which they had been so long robbed.

The centre of modernity in ancient songs, once held that Love, War, and Wine were the only proper sources of lyrical inspiration. This idea has died out. And it was true. Love, of course, remains, the greatest source of song. War also remains, but only when linked with patriotic fervour. But Wine is no longer a favourite theme. Song has as with a religious Poetry, and will not be restrained in its choice of subjects. There is a great danger, however, of all the songs that have been produced by the pen, and by the voice, that they are invariably found on the side of the *Old and True*. Did ever any one hear of a song in praise of Lying, or of a falsehood? The thing cannot be. Could the greatest poet that ever lived write a song in praise of the Slave Trade or Slavery? Could he sing in glorification of duels and stripes, or the public selling of men and women and children, as if they were cattle? Impossible. If he were poor, and you tempted him with an enormous bribe, and his virtue gave way under the temptation, he might try to make such a song. But he could not do it. It would be a failure. The delicate, pure flower of a song could not grow in such a soil as that in the crater of Vesuvius, or on an oak or an elm in the spray of Niagara.

It is a characteristic of the present age so often reproached wrongfully for its indifference to poetry that it demands poets of a high order before it will honour them with its approval. The age of false claims and false pretensions in poetry is passing away; and he who would win himself a name in that high vocation must cling to the inner soul of Truth and Beauty, in preference to the outward garments and ribbons of Fancy. He must hold communion with Nature, and with the human heart; and, having learned their secrets, he must turn them to noble uses, to the advancement of his kind, and the increase of the world's happiness.

Considered in this light, how great is the calling—how exalted the duty—of the Song-Writer!

The poet-lecturer received a hearty welcome, and was warmly cheered during the delivery of the lecture. At its close Dr. Mackay recited some new original verses, which were received with much pleasure by the audience.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Boston, Massachusetts, Nov. 18, 1857.

THE question of Slavery has long been a sore in the bosom of the Great Republic; but the question is one which has not pressed at any time for an immediate solution. It has been a difficult and complicated, as well as an exasperating, subject. It has been the battle-ground of parties—the touchstone of political life—the theme of the Senate, the Platform, the Pulpit, and the Press; but it has involved too many personal and national interests, and been of too vital an importance to the integrity of the Union, to be driven even by the most zealous friends of Negro freedom into such a point as to force a deliverance. If, on the one hand, there were slavery to be abolished, there was, upon the other, the union of the thirty-six nations and republics which each lend a star to the banner of the States to be maintained inviolate. Many Abolitionists have been prepared for the "fiat justitia," but not for the "ruat cælum;" and the few able and earnest men who have avowed themselves ready to confront all consequences, however ominous or fatal, have been in such a minority as to render their action hopeless for the present, and to adjourn it into the indefinite future, where all hopes grow, and where all theories gradually transform themselves into facts.

But the new difficulty which has arisen with the fanatics of Utah, or, as they themselves term it, the State of Deseret, threatens a more immediate crisis. A collision between the Government of the United States and the singular theocracy of the Mormons, which has established itself in the Great Salt Lake Valley, under the presidency of Brigham Young, was inevitable, sooner or later. The United States proclaim perfect liberty of religion—perfect liberty even of the grossest superstition and fanaticism—so that Brigham Young and his apostles and elders may, if it so please them, and if they can afford the extravagance, indulge themselves with a hundred wives apiece, and exclaim, like their kindred Mahometans, that "God is great, and Joe Smith is his prophet!" without forfeiting thereby the right of the territory of Utah or Deseret to be admitted in due time, with its own laws, religion, and customs, among the Sovereign Republics of the United States. Brigham Young, the choice of the people, is, *de jure* as well as *de facto*, the Governor of Utah, as fully entitled to be so as the respective Governors of New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, or any other State are to administer the laws of those Republics. It would have been well if the question had been left in that state for twenty or thirty years—if the Mormons had been allowed, in the wilderness which they have fixed upon as their abode, to govern themselves in their own way, and to give their knavish and disgusting superstition rope enough to hang itself. It was highly desirable for a thousand reasons that no violence might be done, or seem to be done, to that great principle of religious freedom and equality which the founders of the Union established.

Unfortunately, however, the question has been hurried forward with undue and unwise haste. From small beginnings the Mormons have grown into a large community; and from equally small beginnings of interference the Government of the United States has been drawn on, step after step, to assume a position with respect to them from which there is no honourable escape on either side. To do the Mormons justice—and, much as the world must loathe their filthy doctrine, they are entitled to fair consideration—they did their utmost to avoid this collision. When their pretended prophet was cruelly and treacherously murdered by a gang of bloodthirsty ruffians, and elevated into the dignity of martyrdom; when they were driven from one settlement to another, and finally expelled from Nauvoo, their new Zion, they withdrew beyond the Rocky Mountains, that they might be out of the way of all neighbours—that they might live with a belt of wilderness around them, and wife, thrive, work, and worship after their own fashion. But it was not decreed that they should remain in this state of isolation. Deseret, or Utah, is in the high road from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The discovery of gold in California, which was partly due to Mormon agency, has made their State a station—through which the civilisation and the trade of the Atlantic seaboard must pour to the seaboard of the Pacific—and drawn them into that community of Anglo-Saxon nations with whom they have so little in common but their industry, their pluck, and their mother tongue. The inevitable collision has thus been hastened. The Mormons have refused obedience to the laws of the United States; driven from their territory the officers of the supreme Government legally appointed; overruled the authority of the President and Congress of the United States—by the mere will of Brigham Young, a theocrat and a despot, as well as the choice of the people—and rendered it impossible for the Government at Washington, without loss of dignity and sacrifice of principle, to do other than enforce obedience by the strong arm of physical force. It is greatly to be deplored that matters should have been brought to this issue at this particular period. If left alone, Mormonism, like other mischiefs and absurdities, might have died out, and given the world no further trouble. But it is the fortune or the fatality of religions, new or old, and of forms of faith of every kind, that they thrive upon obstruction and hostility. Nothing in its previous history did so much for Mormonism as the murder of Joe Smith. The next great aid and impetus which their cause received was the savage expulsion of the Mormons from Missouri, and their exodus, in the midst of a severe winter, with their goods and chattels, their ploughs, their oxen, and their kine, their wives and their children, across the wilderness for upwards of 2000 miles, and through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, to the Great Salt Lake, where they succeeded in establishing themselves, amidst dangers and difficulties unparalleled in history. It only needed that hostile collision with the army of the United States which has actually occurred, and victory on the Mormon side, which is but too probable, to make Mormonism a still greater fact than it is, and to establish it, perhaps, too firmly to be shaken. The United States' Government has sent a small force of only 2500 men, of whom only one half are really available, to reduce the fanatics to obedience; and the Mormons, in a rude, wild country, defended by mountain passes in which a hundred men might destroy an invading force of fifty times their number, have resolved to do battle against their assailants. Upon the rule that all is fair in war, the Mormons have engaged the Indian tribes in their defence; and we already

hear that seventy-five waggons, containing the stores and provisions of the United States' army, have fallen into Mormon hands; that they have burnt up all the grass and every green thing for two hundred miles on the route which the soldiers must take; that they are animated with the fiercest spirit of resistance; that they have a force independent of their Indian auxiliaries twenty times as numerous as that of their invaders; that every man capable of bearing arms has been enrolled; and that they have a mounted troop of shepherds, huntsmen, and others, well skilled in the use of the rifle, every man of whom knows all the mountain passes and gorges, of which their adversaries are totally ignorant. When we add to these significant facts that the winter has already set in, that the mountain and hill tops of that dreary region are white with snow, and that the streams are every morning coated with ice, we have stated more than sufficient to justify our fear that the army of the United States in the ill-starred expedition will fare badly, whether they advance or retreat, and that they incur a risk of total extermination. By gross mismanagement of officials (not peculiar to Great Britain in military affairs) the army was dispatched on this melancholy errand at the end, instead of at the commencement, of the fine season, and, if spared by the Mormons, are but too likely to perish from the inclemency of the weather.

For all these reasons we cannot but think that President Buchanan and his Cabinet have made a great mistake. To coerce the Mormons into submission, and to compel them to conform to the laws of that great Union of which their territory forms a part, may or may not have been a desirable object to attempt at this moment. But to make the attempt and fail is a political and social crime of the highest magnitude. Its results will fan the flame of Mormon fanaticism and audacity, and bring into their ranks by next spring a whole army of scamps, filibusters, and soldiers of fortune who will fight for any cause that promises pay, promotion, and power; and that adds the additional inducement, potent with such scoundrels, of a harem with as many wives as Brigham Young or Heber Kimbal. The United States having entered upon this war are bound to follow it up, and to conquer; but it is deplorable to think how much misery and bloodshed will be caused before the final triumph, and how long that triumph may be deferred. To be too soon in affairs of such importance is sometimes as fatal as being too late. Without the least sympathy for the Mormons, we cannot but express our deep regret that the supreme Government has so woefully underrated the strength of Mormon resistance, and so prematurely entered into a contest in which every circumstance short of an immediate and complete victory will be an evil and a calamity to the United States, and a *quasi* triumph to the hateful cause of the most odious superstition of our time. C. M.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.—DECEMBER.

THE out-door amusements of chill December depend greatly upon the weather. If a severe frost and a heavy fall of snow set in, hunting gives way to skating, golfing, curling, and sledding. Shooting is in all its glory; for, in addition to pheasants, we have snipes, woodcocks, wild geese, and ducks. Hunting, too, if Jack Frost only postpones his visit until after Christmas, may be had in perfection; for, the leaves being entirely off the hedges, we have none of those blind fences, or "bullfinches," which so often get the aspiring Nimrod into trouble, by leaving him, like the Merry Monarch, snugly perched up in a sylvan retreat.

Shooting claims our first notice; but before we enter more fully into the subject we will pause for a few minutes to offer a few remarks upon a subject which has lately attracted much attention—namely, as to allowing the lock of a detonator to be down upon the capped nipple. A man might nearly as well sit on a barrel of gunpowder with a mild Havannah or short clay pipe in his mouth, as walk with a comrade who carries his gun in the above manner. The least jerk, the slightest strain, an accidental stumble, a sudden movement, will cause the piece to go off, and woe to the wretched victim who happens to be within the line of fire! I recollect some winters ago crossing the entrance-hall at Goodwood House, in company with a brother of the late Marquis of Anglesey—now, alas! no more—who was carrying his gun in the way I have referred to. Scarcely had he proceeded three yards when off went one barrel, and before we had recovered from the shock and surprise the other followed; the charges of shot rattling over the marble pavement in every direction. Never shall I forget the effect produced upon my mind by this double fire. Happily, no damage was done, as the field piece of ordnance was pointed downwards. Had the young covey of beautiful children, now grown into woman and manhood, ran out to welcome us back the result might have been most calamitous. Want of due caution and thorough carelessness in the management of fire-arms have been the means of so many fatal accidents that we cannot too forcibly impress upon the minds of our readers the necessity of carrying out the first golden rule, namely, never to let your gun be pointed in such a manner that if it went off by an unforeseen accident it would endanger the life of any one. Over every sportsman's hall the following law, to be as strictly enforced as those of the Medes and Persians, ought to be emblazoned in prominent characters: "Any person loading a gun, carrying, or leaving it loaded in the house, will be subject to a penalty of £5, to be distributed among the poor of the parish." With these hints upon safety we proceed to our subject. December is a splendid month for pheasant shooting. To ensure thorough good sport there is nothing better than a team of well-trained spaniels, strong in the chest and loins, very short in the legs; they should be steady, keen, obedient, and courageous. Great care must be taken with the breed; for if a taint of the hound, however remote, exists, the produce will be wild babblers, who will put up the game at a great distance, and quit feathers for fluck. As battue shooting is one of our abominations, we shall not even pause to denounce the dull, tame, unexciting, slaughtering amusement of modern days, but proceed at once to the exhilarating, health-preserving sport of our ancestors. Nothing can exceed the delight of a bright, frosty, winter morning, with good dogs and well-stocked coverts. As pheasants often lie extremely close, winding in among briars and low brushwood, great attention must be paid in beating out every yard. Early in the season they prefer grassy, brambly spots, covered with privet; as the year advances they will lie in clearer places, especially among pits of water, which are occasionally found in the "woods and forests." When game is not very plentiful we would advise the sportsman to commence by beating the skirts of the covert, by which means the birds that have been feeding in the adjoining fields will be hit off; he ought then, by degrees, to penetrate deeper into it. After traversing the wood with beaters and dogs, it will be advisable to make

a circuit round the extremities, by which means you get at those birds which may have run or escaped from the interior. A gun or two inside, and the rest outside, will be the best distribution; but especial care must be taken to know the whereabouts of your companions in arms, or you may probably "bag" your friend instead of your game, a consummation not very "devoutly to be wished."

As we write for the million—for old, middle-aged, and young—for the experienced sportsman who, during a long life, has bagged his thousands—for the tyro who, during his winter holidays, has brought down a few sparrows and blackbirds, we will venture to offer one or two suggestions before we conclude our remarks upon pheasant-shooting.

In covert the very greatest care ought to be taken to avoid accidents. The line of guns, and beaters ought to advance in strict military order, dressing on the centre; for a man in advance, or a straggler in the rear, runs a fair chance of being shot. In stopping to load, the word "halt" should be given in a loud, distinct tone; and it ought to be repeated by the keepers. "Go on!" is the signal for renewing the attack. Special injunctions should be issued to the whole force never to run forward or back for a dead or wounded hare or pheasant, for, in endeavouring to recover your game, the life of the seeker may be sacrificed; and, last not least, let the muzzle of your gun be always pointed in such a way that, in the event of an accidental explosion, no mischief may occur. To the above important points of advice we would add two of a minor nature, and which may be of great avail to the beginner—viz., to take ample time and aim at the head, allowing a moderate advance for the bird's flight, which is at first very rapid. Secondly, never to draw the trigger until the bird is full thirty yards distance from you; as in the event of your killing, or rather "blowing him up," you will assuredly spoil him for "dressing," and will most likely get well "blown up" yourself for your unsportsmanlike proceeding.

Woodcock-shooting is a sport that, as the Americans say, cannot be "dittoed" anywhere. These migratory "fly-by-nights" generally arrive among us soon after the Michaelmas full moon, and about Christmas present their "long bills" to us in a far more agreeable shape than other dun birds are wont to do at that festive season. For cocking we should recommend a short gun, as being the handiest to take aim with in strong coverts, where it is difficult to move your arms amidst the branches of trees; and No. 7 shot, which, being small, will fly thicker than large, thus multiplying the marksman's chance; especially with woodcocks, who will fall at a few pellets; this shot will be found equally efficacious with No. 3 or 4 in killing at forty yards. These birds are very locomotive; rarely staying any time in one place—their principal haunts being near rills of water, or amidst the fallen leaves of some close coppice, tall clump, or full-grown wood. Towards evening, especially if the wind is from the south, or south-west, the woodcock, having enjoyed his daily diet of worms, may be found in the wet pasturage of the meres, or on the brooks that skirt the woods, revelling in the luxuries of a bill and foot bath. The Long-nose, or Lang-nasen, as the Germans call them, are universally diffused, and are to be found in the frigid and torrid zones, in the Old and in the New World. We hear of them in Greenland, Russia, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Poland, Silesia, Siberia, Ceylon, Guinea, Barbary, on the Gold Coast, in the islets of Senegal; in England, France, Germany, Louisiana, Illinois, and Canada.

Before we conclude we must throw out a hint to the general reader, extracted from a most amusing gastronomic work; it is greedy and selfish to the greatest degree, and, although we condemn the sentiments, we cannot fail to admire the ingenuity of the writer. The advice is as follows:—"If you have a friend to dinner plead some excuse, and persuade him to carve the woodcock; by so doing you will ensure the best parts, whereas, if you help it yourself, you must, of necessity, give your guest the choicest bits."

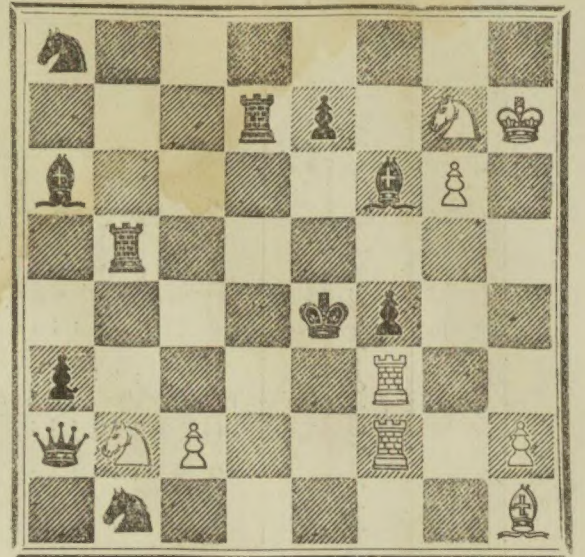
Snipes are to be found in more countries of the world than almost any other bird—from Sweden and Siberia to Ceylon and Japan, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the plains of Chili, among the Otaheite islands in the Southern Ocean, Louisiana, Canada, and Europe. No feather-bed sportsman will ever take to wild fowl or goose shooting, because he will be deterred by the discomfort of being posted for hours by the side of a river, or anchored half a night among the cold wintry winds in a creek; still, if he can make up his mind to rough it, he will be amply repaid for his labour; and we recommend all who are so inclined to study the pages of Colonel Hawker, who treats most ably upon the subject, and gives the most graphic description of this exciting amusement. As a contrast to this wild sport may be mentioned the tame decoy, which will, however, *faute de mieux*, pass an agreeable hour or two, especially with the prospect of seeing the produce served up at dinner with the following sauce:—One glass of port wine, one tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, one ditto lemon juice, four grains of Cayenne pepper, and a shallot, to be scalded, strained, and added to the gravy of the bird. A decoy requires a large expanse of water, surrounded with wood; for without this sylvan protection the wild fowl would soon be driven from their quiet haunt during the day by the noise and tumult of the busy country world. A few lines upon the practice of catching wild fowl may not be out of place. As soon as the evening sets in the decoy rises, and the birds feed through the night. The decoy ducks are fed with hempseed, which is thrown over the screens in small quantities to bring them forward into the pipes or canals, and to tempt the wild fowl to follow, as the seed is light enough to float. There are several pipes, as they are called, which lead up to a narrow ditch, that terminates with a funnel net; over these pipes, which grow narrower from their first entrance, is a continued arch of netting, suspended on hoops. It is necessary to have a pipe for almost every wind that can blow, as upon this depends which one the wild fowl will take to; and the decoy man must always keep to leeward for fear the fine nostril of the bird should scent him out. Along each pipe are placed, at certain intervals, screens made of reeds, which are so situated that it is impossible the wild fowls should see the decoy man before they have passed towards the end of the pipe, where the net is placed. They are thus induced to go up one of these pipes by the decoy ducks trained to lead the way, and no sooner do they approach the net than the aquatic *Fagan* dives under water, leaving his unsuspecting victim to be easily caught. It often, however, happens that the wild fowl will not follow the decoy ducks in "taking their pipe," and then use is made of a well-trained dog, who passes backwards and forwards between the reed screens, in which are small holes for the decoy man to see, and the dog to pass, through; this attracts the eye of the wild fowl, who advance to drive the contemptible-looking quadruped away. The dog in the meantime draws nearer and nearer to the net, when the decoy-man, showing himself in rear of the wild fowl, leaves them no alternative but to rush into the meshes spread for them. Sometimes the dog will not attract their attention without having a gaudy red Bandana handkerchief thrown round his throat, looking for all the world like Punch's Toby.

CHESS.

* * * Our customary Notices to Correspondents are deferred from want of space.

PROBLEM No. 720

One of the Prize Problems in the American Tourney.—By Mr. S. LOYN. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE NATIONAL (AMERICAN) CHESS CONGRESS.

WHILE unceasingly active in their endeavours to furnish as much practical entertainment for the assembly, in the shape of single and double handed contests between the most eminent players the country could produce, together with astounding exhibitions of blindfold Chess skill, and beautiful specimens of strategy in that delightful branch of the science called "Problems," the promoters of the meeting, to their great praise be it spoken, were not unmindful of the less attractive, but more important, interests of the game. The subject of a new code of laws it is well known has for some years engaged the attention of many of the leading players in Europe, and the committee wisely determined to stamp the present meeting with an enduring value, by making it the exponent of the opinions of our Cis-Atlantic Chess brethren upon this long-vexed question. For this purpose, a council, composed of Professor George Allen, of Philadelphia; Professor Henry Vethake, of Philadelphia; Samuel Lewis, M.D., of Philadelphia; Paul Morphy, of New Orleans; Professor H. R. Agnel, of West Point; Colonel C. D. Mead, of New York; Daniel W. Fiske, of New York; and the Hon. A. B. Meek, of Alabama, was appointed some months previously, to consider and report upon the present condition of the Chess rules, and upon the proposals for their amendment which had been put forth by Messrs. Jaenisch, Heydebrand, and Staunton. On the third day of the congress a general meeting was convened to hear the report of the council's deliberations, which had been prepared for the occasion by Professor Allen. Of this report we regret being unable to give more than a mere outline, but we are instructed to state that it will be published *in extenso* in the official narrative of the proceedings.

After mature deliberation the committee have come to the conclusion "that they could best perform the duty imposed upon them—viz., that of enabling the members of the Congress to arrive at a more ready understanding of the questions presented in reference to the revision of the Chess laws—by presenting a statement of what has thus far been effected by the movement in the same direction which is now going on in Europe. From such statement they trust that the Congress will be enabled to determine in what way to co-operate with that movement, in order to secure the object which was originally aimed at; viz., the enactment, by an authority that will command respect, of a uniform Chess code." To this end the committee have carefully examined such of the proposed codes as have been published. The earliest attempt was made in 1861 to form "a constituent assembly for remodelling the laws of Chess" from the body of players that were present at the London tournament. The desire for this revision is universal, and now is the time to co-operate in abolishing and amending the "anomalies and absurdities" of the existing laws. In May, 1853, Mr. Staunton was requested by the English "Northern and Midland Counties Association" to obtain a proposed revision from the great Continental authors—Major Jaenisch, of Russia, and M. Heydebrand von der Laza, of Prussia. The latter completed his work in the latter part of the year. Major Jaenisch (during this same year also reported a code which was provisionally adopted by the St. Petersburg club. A copy of this was sent to each of the principal Chess authorities in Europe, with a view to invite their opinion on each article, and thus taking another step in the great movement of ultimately forming a code for universal adoption. Major Jaenisch, in 1856, printed a new edition of this work, with some alterations. These two great authors—Major Jaenisch and Mr. Von Der Laza—differ widely in some of the rules which they recommend. "This difference in the result arises entirely from a difference of judgment with respect to what should be presented in such a code as they were invited to propose. Major Jaenisch approaches his work in the spirit of a man of science, who aims to present a system of law which he believes to be theoretically and historically correct * * * while M. Von Der Laza considers more particularly what will be most likely to be generally adopted by European players." Both, however, agree in endeavouring to give greater precision of expression to laws which have been considered ambiguous, or not sufficiently comprehensive.

At a meeting of the English association in 1855 Mr. Staunton reported these two codes, together with one of his own. A committee was appointed to consider the alterations proposed by Mr. Staunton, who were to report in August of the present year. No account of any action, however, has appeared; while meantime the St. Petersburg Club have adopted the second scheme of Major Jaenisch. It is believed that American co-operation in establishing the "general code" is desired, and it would be now opportune and effective, as these several European players express great satisfaction at the prospect of some formal action on our part. The proposed code of Mr. Staunton has not yet been adopted in England; and now, therefore, is the time for American co-operation.

"As to the manner of the co-operation," they "recommend that no decided expression of opinion be yet made in favour of either one or the other of the schemes proposed." In the second place, that a committee on the Chess Code be appointed by the authority either of this congress or of such American Chess association as may be formed at this congress, whose duty it shall be to enter into communication with Mr. Staunton, Major Jaenisch, and M. Von Der Laza, in reference to the revision of the Laws of Chess. After hearing the report on the question of the Laws, the assembly proceeded again to the lists to take part in, or to witness, the tourney, of which we gave some account in our Number of the week before last, and a minor tournament contested by sixteen of the second-best players in the States.

In our previous notice of the play in the grand tourney we gave the names of the various competitors, and the result of the first three sections, which left Messrs. Paulsen, Morphy, Raphael, and Lichtenhein, the four prizeholders and contestants in the crowning round. Since then we have been favoured with the final score, by which it will be seen that Mr. Morphy has carried off triumphantly the first prize; the second falling to his antagonist, the third to Mr. Lichtenhein, and the fourth to Mr. Raphael:—

| CONCLUDING ROUND. | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Morphy | 5 | Lichtenhein | 3 |
| Paulsen | 1 | Raphael | 0 |
| Drawn | 2 | | |

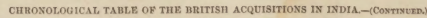
In the minor tourney Mr. Horner has been proclaimed the winner of the first prize, Mr. Solomons of the second, Mr. Seebach of the third, and Mr. Martin of the fourth.

A regulation of the committee of management, it appears, prohibits the publication of any *parties* contested for the prizes until they appear in the "Book of the Congress;" but some very beautiful by-games have been politely placed at our disposal, and from these we shall select a few for the amusement of our readers, until the more stirring ones are accessible.

The following brilliant skirmish, played between the victor in the chief tournament, and Mr. Marache, an amateur of distinguished force, will afford a good idea of the spirit and originality of Mr. Morphy's style:—

(Evan's Gambit.)

| WHITE (Mr. Mar.) | BLACK (Mr. Mor.) | WHITE (Mr. Mar.) | BLACK (Mr. Mor.) |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 11. K B to Q 3rd | Q B to K B 4th |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 12. B takes B | Kt takes B |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 13. B to Q R 3rd | Q to K Kt 3rd |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | K B takes Kt P | 14. B takes R | Q takes Kt |
| 5. P to Q 3rd | K B to Q R 4th | 15. B to Q R 3rd | P takes Q B P |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 16. B to Q B sq | Q to K Kt 3rd |
| 7. P to K 5th | P to Q 4th | 17. B to K B 4th | K to Q sq |
| 8. P takes P (in pass.) | Q takes P | 18. Q to Q B 2nd | Q Kt to Q 5th |
| 9. Castles. | K Kt to K 2nd | 19. Q to K 4th. | K Kt to K Kt 6th |
| 10. K Kt to K Kt 5 | Castles. | | And White resigns |



| Year of Birth. | Country. | Education. | Remarks. |
|--|----------|------------|----------|
| 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 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fell into our hands. The force on the 5th October was at Gurgaon. On the 12th they reached Janfoo Sata, where the horsemen of the Nawab of Jhujur, who had crossed the river, were disarmed without resistance. The chief himself, as well as his neighbours, now anxious to show their loyalty to the British Government, were apprehending and making over to us all parties within their reach concerned in the rebellion.

LUCKNOW.

On the 29th of September the Residency, which had been relieved on the 25th, was kept possession of, the greater portion of the city itself having been captured; but the enemy still continued in such alarming strength that apprehensions were entertained that Havelock, with his undersized and overworked army, might be cut off from supplies or succour. Having gallantly maintained himself to the last, he must have been joined about the 24th of October by her Majesty's 53rd and 93rd Regiments from Cawnpore, and within four days afterwards by the whole of Greathed's flying column, so as once more to take the field and hunt down the enemy. We are now enabled somewhat to extend the very limited amount of information we a fortnight since possessed in reference to the operations between the 24th and 29th, although our intelligence is still sufficiently imperfect—it is only from the latter of these dates that it is new. The enemy had a formidable intrenchment thrown up, and armed with fifty pieces of cannon, at a place called Allumbagh, a country residence of the Princes of Oude, about three miles from Lucknow, on the Cawnpore side. It is described as consisting of a large house, with a high wall all around, and an inclosure of about 500 yards square. But the convoy was too weak and exhausted to stir, and here the first of a series of contests, which lasted more than twelve hours, began. Having captured all their guns and driven the enemy from their outwork, it was found sufficiently strong to be maintained by a party of the 64th Foot, under Major Sibley; and here accordingly the sick, the wounded, and the baggage were left behind. Betwixt Allumbagh and Lucknow is an extensive plain, traversed by a wide canal. Havelock, with the main body of the force, crossed this by a bridge, which the enemy, hanging close upon our rear, had immediately destroyed, occupying a position on the bank of the canal, so as to divide the two portions of our force from each other. Nearly a day was occupied by General Havelock in forcing his way to the Residency through the city. The resistance was determined, and the casualties, nearly 500 out of a force of 2800, very severe. On reaching the Residency he was still fired on by the enemy from batteries recently thrown up, and which required to be stormed in succession, and were carried at the point of the bayonet. Here fell the gallant General Neill—the hero and the idol alike of the army—with Major Perrin, and Lieutenants Graham, Preston, and Nunn, of her Majesty's 90th. Here also fell Colonel Hamilton, Captain Hay, and Lieutenant Swanson, of the 78th; Lieutenant Haigh, of the 5th Fusiliers; besides Captain Shute, and Lieutenants Turner and Bateman, of the 64th; with above thirty wounded, many of them severely. The communications betwixt the two portions of our force being thus completely cut off, those betwixt Allumbagh and Cawnpore were very imperfectly maintained. On the 26th severe fighting continued, and for the next four days heavy firing was almost incessant. By this time above two miles of the town had fallen into our hands, and the weakness of our force alone prevented the remainder from being secured. Havelock had reached Lucknow with 2800 in all. Of these nearly 600 had been disabled; about as many more had been left at Allumbagh—so that, when joined to the Residency garrison, about a thousand strong, he had scarcely his original number to meet a force of above 50,000 in the field against him; though, with courage and management such as could be relied upon, enough to maintain themselves in the Residency, and bombard and cannonade the city. The difficulties of the Residency were such that Havelock was left no time to wait at Cawnpore for reinforcements, and the original intention was to have relieved the garrison, escort the women and children to a place of safety, and then resume the offensive. At the Residency Outram remained with 1500 men, levelling the various buildings which hemmed in and commanded it, while Havelock operated outside. For a time the force was separated into three positions, Havelock, at the Balee Guard, being cut off from all communication with Outram. They are luckily once more united. On the 3rd a convoy of 300 men of the 64th, commanded by Major Bingham, with provisions, left Cawnpore, but were able to get no further on than Allumbagh, where they left their supplies, returning to Cawnpore without having experienced any molestation either on their advance or return. On the 11th a party of 150 arrived at the latter place from the former, bringing with them a large number of camels and elephants to assist in carrying back again provisions. On the 14th a second convoy, under Major McIntyre, of the 78th Highlanders, was dispatched. He was obliged, however, to intrench himself, when within four miles of his destination, returning his stores, which he was not strong enough to protect, and await reinforcements. Allumbagh was now occupied by about 1000 men. The approaches are commanded by heavy guns, and the ground cleared and exposed in all directions to the distance of about 500 yards.

DESTRUCTION OF BITHOOR.

Between the 2nd and 24th October, the dates from Cawnpore comprised between the last and present despatch, everything continued quiet within and around the town; the Commandant, Colonel Wilson, on whom reinforcements of 200 or 300 at a time were daily dropping, attended to the wants of Lucknow, and watched the movements of the enemy in the neighbourhood. About the 14th it was reported that the insurgents were mustering in force at Bithoor to the northward—the former residence of Nana Sahib, supposed not unlikely now to be at the head of them. On the 17th orders were issued for the detachment, for some time back ready to start for Lucknow, to move off immediately. At ten o'clock the same evening the order was cancelled; and at midnight a field-battery, with 650 bayonets, and a few native horsemen, provided with four days' provisions, moved off as quietly as possible for Bithoor. This was the native festival of the Dewalee, or feast of lamps, when there is a general holiday and an unusual amount of festivity. They approached Bithoor early in the morning, and after a short rest moved off about noon. Having marched six miles, they learned that the enemy occupied a grove of trees half a mile in front, with a 9 and 24 pounder gun in position. The small force deployed, when a detachment of the 90th, in the rear, in commencing to move off the road, were opened on by the enemy, the first shell bursting in front of them, killing two and wounding two or three others. Our guns were now run up, but the range at first was too long, when they closed in, and, after firing twenty or thirty rounds, silenced the enemy, and our infantry charged and carried everything before them. The action lasted for an hour. We lost two killed and had six severely wounded. The enemy probably lost about 100—though this is matter of conjecture. Great havoc might have been committed on the fugitives had cavalry been available. Their guns were left behind them, with two waggons and three country carts laden with ammunition. The 19th was occupied in destroying Bithoor. On the morning of the 20th the gallant and victorious little band returned to Cawnpore. On their way back the village of Sheo-Rajpore was destroyed; and in a house filled with straw five of the rebels were discovered by the men of the 64th probing the mass with their bayonets. They dashed out sword in hand, when they were immediately dispatched. Two of the prisoners brought in were hanged; one of them was the bearer of letters from Nana Sahib to the people in and around Bithoor, calling upon them to provide ammunition and have supplies ready for his arrival, expected in the course of fifteen days.

ALLAHABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 19, 1857.

The crisis is over, but still there is much hard work before us. Troops are pouring in as fast as we can receive them, so that we may soon hope to receive intelligence that such a force has left Cawnpore as will ensure the relief of Lucknow in reality. Outram has behaved most nobly. The meeting between the wreck of his force and the prisoners in the garrison at Lucknow was most touching. Their position now can hardly be called a critical one, though they are as much prisoners as ever, save only that Outram commands completely about one-third of the city. There is daily communication with the convoy (which passed up after Outram with provisions, and which could not reach him, but were obliged to intrench themselves on this side of the

city), but the communication is by kossid (spies) only. I have sent you a list of the names of the survivors in the garrison of Lucknow, which will show you the difficulty of Outram's position, for with so large a number of ladies and children to attempt to fight his way through the city would be madness, and such a course could only be pursued as a forlorn hope. Thank God they have not come to this. The mortality among the Lucknow garrison appears chiefly to have been among the children. This is easily accounted for. The scheme of action now appears to be to collect at Cawnpore so powerful a force as to enable us completely to crush the rebels in Oude; and this we shall doubtless soon be able to accomplish, for our troops from England are now arriving, and no pains or expense have been spared in the arrangements for pushing them on. Peel's Naval Brigade forms the chief part of our garrison here, rough and ready, the kind of metal we want. Captain Peel has been commanding here—the right man in the right place—even though it be a thousand miles from salt water. Brigadier Campbell, 2nd Dragoon Guards, has since been appointed, and has assumed command. The district round us, and north of the Ganges, are still in a very disturbed state. Bands of rebels, many of them with light and heavy field-pieces, infest the country, but, wonderful to say, they do not attempt to intercept our communication, or even cut the telegraph line. We can only imagine that they conceive that were they to do so they would bring down our vengeance on them and stop their fun, and they are about right. Round the immediate vicinity of the garrison all is quiet. Our spies from Oude inform us that thousands of rebel fugitives are pouring in, chiefly unarmed and even unclothed, and many of them starving and in the most hopeless condition. They begin to feel the sting of our vengeance, and England has given us the means to push the sting even as deep as the blood of our wives and children calls for.

RAJPOOTANA.

Our intelligence from Rajpootana is unsatisfactory. Major Burton, Political Agent at Kotah, who had been residing with his family for a short time at Neemuch, returned to the Residency, accompanied by his two sons, on the 15th of October, fortunately leaving the rest of his family behind him. He had caused a Royal salute to be fired in honour of the fall of Delhi, and the policy of the insurgent leaders everywhere being to ignore this event, and try to have it believed that their cause is in the ascendant, exclaimed that the Resident was deceiving the people, and ought to be destroyed. The usual exchange of courtesies had taken place on the 14th, and the following day, at noon, the two regiments mutinied. The Residency was attacked accordingly, and the Resident and his two sons, while gallantly defending themselves, were slaughtered. After the murders the premises were plundered, and the bodies of the unfortunate victims exposed. The Rajah continues faithful to us, and anxiously waits for assistance. The bulk of his army, consisting of four regiments of infantry, with all his artillery, had turned against him. They proposed proceeding to Delhi to assist in the restoration of the King, disbelieving, as most of the disaffected did, in the fall of the capital.

For many months past Neemuch has been one of the centres of disaffection in Rajpootana. About the middle of October the rebels began once more to gather round it from all directions, a body of them concentrating at Jeerum, with a view of attacking the garrison. On the 24th the Neemuch column moved out to meet them, and attacked them in front of their stronghold. The battle was severe, and our casualties heavy. Captain Tucker, of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry, and Captain Reade, of H.M.'s 83rd Foot, were killed. Captain Simpson, Lieutenants Blair and Le Geyt, of the 2nd Cavalry, Captain Sopitt, of the 12th N.I., and Captain Laurie, of the 21st N.I., were wounded. The enemy were driven back into their fort, which our force was too weak to storm, and they now await the arrival of Brigadier Stuart's flying column, which, relieved of its duties before Dhar, will, it is hoped, be speedily amongst them.

MALWA.

Our readers must not suppose that when it is intimated that the mutineers have appeared in a new place that a new mutiny has actually broken out, or that the rebellion is spreading, when the dispersed rebels are only rallying or concentrating at new points. The Malwa field force, consisting of three guns of the Bengal Artillery, three troops of her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 200 of her Majesty's 86th Foot, seven companies of the Bombay N.I., 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and the Madras Sappers, left Mhow on the 20th of October, to attack the rebels wherever they might be found. The insurgents were at this time ravaging the country around, the main body taking the direction of Dhar, a considerable town on the route from Mhow to Baroda, thirty-three miles west of the former and eighty-three east of the latter place. It is about three miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a mud wall. On the morning of the 22nd warning was received from the Rajah that unless our troops soon made their appearance he would be compelled to give in. The force now pushed on, and in the course of the afternoon the advanced guard came in sight of the enemy. After some skirmishing and distant firing, the Dragoons and Irregulars charged diagonally across and up to the left of the hill, and captured three of the guns. The infantry followed immediately, and just arrived in time to prevent them being spiked, the 25th Bombay N.I. undertaking to work them. A 9-pounder, which had been tumbled over the hill, was followed by the sepoys, taken hold of and brought up again, amidst the cheers of their European fellow-soldiers. Night was now closing in, and a guard being left on the gorge communicating with the town, operations were suspended until the other detachments came up, so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy. Encouraged by what they considered a check, the rebels shook their standards in defiance, and endeavoured to surround Major Keane's detachment as it advanced. The enemy meanwhile became so hard pressed that they forced their way into the fort, where they expected to maintain themselves. The heavy guns arrived from Mhow on Oct. 30; a breach was speedily established, and the place was stormed on the morning of the 1st inst., when it was found that the insurgents had managed to escape in the opposite direction, with comparatively little loss, Stuart's force not being numerous enough to surround them.

BENARES.

A letter from Benares, dated Oct. 15th, says:—"News has just come in of the mutiny of the 32nd Bengal Native Infantry in the Santal district. They have, we hear, murdered some of their officers, and are marching towards Bhagulpoor. We hear that the 31st at Saugor have also gone. No news in lately from up the country. Troops in small detachments pass up daily. Yesterday two companies of her Majesty's 53rd, and five companies of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, passed up, with four hundred remounts, for Allahabad. The works of Raj-Ghaut are progressing rapidly, but they are three miles and a half from the station, and the road to it is entirely through gardens, affording excellent cover to skirmishers. All quiet here; but Jaunpoor threatened by 4000 Oude scoundrels, so at least it is reported. None of the troops from England have as yet arrived in Calcutta. The seventy-day ships are nearly due. The whole of Rewah is in a blaze. Captain Osborne, with the Rajah and 600 men, is still holding on there. The Rajah himself is well inclined, but he cannot command his men."

SHERGHOTTY.

The following is from Sherghotty, dated the 8th October:—

"I think you have heard that the Ramghurries have been well pounded by the column under Brigadier Fischer; he went in pursuit of them after his arrival at Baroon, on the banks of the Soane, and found them at Chuttra, some twenty-seven miles from this station. The mutineers lost 200 men, seven lacs of rupees, four guns, and twenty-seven carts of ammunition: the loss on our side is nominal. This was a glorious affair. I forget the date on which this took place, I think either on the 29th or 30th ult. Our force consisted of three companies of H.M.'s 53rd, and a wing of the 27th Madras Infantry and two guns. "Lieutenant Stanton went out the day before yesterday with a party of the 93rd Highlanders that arrived by the bullock train, to bring the treasure, &c., taken from the Ramghurries, but has just returned without them. It seems Major Simpson arrived before him, and escorted them into Hazareebagh."

"We have a guest here—Mr. Dove, the Postmaster-General. He passed us on the 22nd ultimo, on his way up to Benares, but is now on his way back to Raneesunge. He has with him a young lad, his clerk. I heard from a friend that, on his arrival at Dehree, where Lieut. Stanton was, with two small guns (that is, on the bank of the Soane, I don't know whether right or left), he asked and got from Captain Batray 25 Sikhs, and with these few men he proceeded up to Benares, clearing the road, establishing his postal communication, and repairing the telegraph wire; for the latter purpose he took a Mr. Horrigan with him, of the Electric Telegraph Department, and amid a fold of dangers attained his objects with the utmost success."

SUPPRESSION OF THE MUTINY WEST OF THE JUMNA.

Since October 10, the day when the combined mutineers assembled at Agra were defeated with the loss of their guns, camp equipage, ammunition and treasure—everything, in fact, which constituted an army—and were pursued and dispersed, the villagers have resisted the dispirited remains of the rebels; the latter have not only been driven off from Muttra and Bhurtpore, but even from smaller towns and villages, and many have been killed and more taken prisoners. Bhurtpore, as the nearest and best-prepared State, set the example of active operations against the mutineers and insurgents; and Captain Nixon, the Political Agent of Bhurtpore, and Captain Gore Mumbree, the superintending engineer of Rajpootana, have returned to Bhurtpore, and have been received by all parties in the State with distinguished honours. The Maharajah of Gwalior now feels himself strong enough to express his wish to re-establish relations with the British Government, and his friendly overtures (of the sincerity of which there can be no doubt, from his excellent conduct during the past troubles) will be responded to at once, if the vacillation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, passed on from one head of the Government to another, can allow of direct and prompt action without reference to Calcutta. The mutineers having been killed in considerable numbers in the Bhurtpore State, and others sent into Agra for trial and having been executed, the Rao Raja of Kussowlie has next taken up the pursuit, and it will be followed throughout the confederated Rajpoot States. The heart of the mutiny is broken on the west of the Jumna—no mutineer exists now in those districts except as a fugitive, and the Jumna has been, and the Gunga or Ganges soon will be, crossed by everybody that has been able to hold together as far as that latter river. The campaign will then assume entirely the character of a foreign war. Many who have not considered the subject deeply may object to the term foreign war, in a country formally annexed by the British Government under the auspices of Lord Dalhousie; but it is nevertheless the fact that Oude never has been conquered by the British, and that it is the home of the heretofore sepoys of the Bengal army. The country is ripe for rebellion, the sepoys flock to their homes, carried there by the same instinct which leads the wounded beast towards his lair. The progress of the broken bands of mutineers has been marked with misfortune and mismanagement, and in Oude they will get into a country where there is no arsenal to avail themselves of, no treasury to plunder, no caps for their percussion muskets, and no artillery prepared for them with all its stores of ammunition. The direction they have taken may, perchance, inconvenience General Havelock for the time, but eventually it will add to his laurels.

THE LUCKNOW GARRISON.

The following list of the surviving officers, ladies, and children, of the Lucknow garrison is communicated by the Calcutta Government:—

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13.

General Staff.—Brigadier Inglis; Captains Edgell and Wilson; Lieutenants Hardinge, James, Birch, and Barwell; Major Marriott, Paymaster; Mr. Cowper, C.S.; Captain Carnegie, Provost Marshal.
Artillery.—Lieutenants T. Bowham, J. Alexander, and M'Parlan.
Engineers.—Lieutenants Hutchinson, Anderson, and Innes.
7th Light Cavalry.—Colonel Master, Captain Boleau, Lieutenants Warner and Farquhar, Dr. Campbell.
32nd Foot.—Captains Lowe and Bassano; Lieutenants Lawrence, Edmondstone, Foster, Harmer, Cook, Clery, Brown, Charlton, and Giddings (Paymaster); Quartermaster Strickling, Drs. Scott and Boyd.
8th Foot.—Lieutenants O'Brien and M'Grath.
15th Native Infantry.—Captains Waterman and Germon; Lieutenants Aitken, Chambers, Cullett, Pham, and Loughman; Dr. Pitt.
41st Native Infantry.—Major Aphorpe; Captains Kemble and Saunders; Lieutenants Ruggles, Darrah, Inglis, Keir, and Hewitt.
48th Native Infantry.—Colonel Palmer, Major Bird, Captain Green, Lieutenants Huxham, Smith, Osuley, Fletcher, Hay, O'Dowda, and Ward, and Dr. Wells.
71st Native Infantry.—Captains Strangways and Dinning, Lieutenants Langmore, Sewell, Worsley, and two Campbells, and Dr. Brydon.
3rd Native Infantry.—Captain Stuart.
63rd Native Infantry.—Ensign Inglis.
64th Native Infantry.—Captain Weston.
16th Native Infantry.—Ensign Dashwood.
Oude Irregular Force.—Brigadier Grey, Captain Forbes, Drs. Greenhow and Partridge, Lieutenants Graham (cavalry), Clarke, 1st Oude, and Sopitt, Dr. Hadlow, Captain Hawes, Apothecary Thompson, Lieutenants Graydon, Watson, Meacham, and Vanrenin, Dr. Darby, Captains Hoarey and Orr; Mr. Birch, Rev.—Harris, Drs. Ogilvie and Fayrer; Messrs. Gubbins, C.S., Martin, C.S., Benson, Capper, C.S., Lawrence, C.S., Thornhill, C.S., and Boulerson, C.S.
Ladies and Children.—Mrs. Hayes and one child, Mrs. Edgell and two children, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Inglis and three children, Mrs. Barwells and one child, One child of Lieutenant Thomas (Mrs. Thomas dead), Mrs. Lowin and one child, Mrs. Raddcliffe and two children, Mrs. Boleau, 7th Cavalry, and three children, Mrs. Case and Miss Dickson, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. Bruce and four children, Mrs. Germon and Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Pitt and one child, Mrs. Aphorpe, Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Huxham, Mrs. Osuley and three children, Mrs. Dashwood and two children, Mrs. Wells and one child, Mrs. and Miss Halford, Mrs. Strangways and three children, Mrs. Brydon and two children, Mrs. Banks and one child, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. and Miss Birch, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Forbes and one child, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Gall, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Sopitt, Mrs. Orr and one child, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Polehampton, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Fayrer, Mrs. Gubbins, Mrs. Osmond, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Capper, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Thornhill, Mrs. Boulerson, Mrs. Staples and Miss Schilling, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Bartram and one child.
Unconnected Service, &c.—Mr. Cameron, merchant; Mr. Hill, merchant; and Mr. Parry, Delhi Bank.
Extra Assistants.—Messrs. Williams, Garland, and Collins.
Clerks.—Messrs. Kavanah, Whitebaker, Lincoln, Phillips, French, Anthony, M'Gunnam, and Aytheary Higgins.
Civil Engineer Marshall, Messrs. Crea and J. May, and very many more; in fact, very few have been killed, whose names will be communicated hereafter.
(Signed) H. BRUCE, Captain, Commandant 5th Punjab Cavalry, Superintendent Police, Cawnpore.

FROM THE CALCUTTA PAPERS.

REWARD.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant nearly four thousand rupees as a reward to parties who had protected, and escorted to the Fort at Allahabad, Mrs. Goldie, and a number of European gentlemen and ladies.

INDIAN FINANCES.—Lord Canning lately stated, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that it is indispensable in the present state of Indian finances that the civil expenditure in all the Presidencies should be reduced to the greatest possible extent, and expressed a hope that every effort may be made to keep all civil charges within the very narrowest limits; and that it will be out of the power of the Governor-General in Council to comply with any application for increase of establishments, except in emergent cases in which the extra expenditure is quite unavoidable.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY LADY CANNING.—A presentation of colours to the Calcutta Volunteer Guard has taken place. Lady Canning, in presenting the colours, said—"Calcutta Volunteers! I have great pleasure in presenting you these colours. The readiness with which you came forward, at a time of trouble and anxiety, and sacrificed your leisure, your ease, and comforts of your homes on behalf of the safety of the public, and the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the study and discharge of your self-imposed duties, assure me that these British colours will be confided to trustworthy hands. Take them, and remember that it behoves you to guard and defend them zealously, and by ready attention to your duties, by strict and unhesitating obedience to your commanding officers, and by cheerful submission to discipline, to raise and sustain the character of your corps, and keep unsullied the honour of your colours."

MUSSELMAN LOYALTY.—The *Fort St. George* contains the following loyal address from the Mahometan inhabitants of Vizagapatam. It was received by the Governor in Council with "much gratification," and is dated the 22nd of August:—"Moonshy Meerja Akbrully Sahab Espahny, Head Goomastah of the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court at Vizagapatam, having as Deputy Cazy, of the town of Chicacole, directed us to attend the Mosque, we, on Friday last, did attend accordingly, and prayed the God Almighty to prosper and protect the reign of Queen Victoria, and prolong the authority of the Honourable Company (under whose patronage we are duly supported) as long as the sun and moon remain on the sky, and to ruin their enemies speedily, in order that we may happily and comfortably live under the European Government."

THE LAST GOVERNMENT WARNING.—A Government letter to editor of the *Hurkaru* says:—"The article headed 'The Government India,' taken from the *Press* and reprinted in the *Hurkaru* of 11th inst., is in violation of the conditions of your license. I am directed, therefore, by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council to remind you that you are not protected in printing an article which offends against the law by the fact that it has already been printed in a newspaper published elsewhere; and to add that if the offence be repeated, the law must be enforced." A like communication has been made to the proprietor of the *Englishman*, that newspaper having also reprinted the article.

A NATIVE PRAYER.—The Shenvees of Bombay offered prayers to the Almighty, on the 3rd of October, for the success of the British arms. The following are some extracts from their prayer:—"O Almighty God, why art Thou enraged with Thy servants and submittest them to trials? O God of the poor! uphold Thy dignity by putting an end to our distress. O Thou cherisher of Thy worshippers and ocean of mercy, keep us from shame. In this dire calamity we can have recourse to none but Thee. (By the British) Roads infested by robbers have been made easy and safe. People are protected from the attacks of wicked men and riyots made happy. O! God come and visit with punishment the miscreants who have murdered women and children. O! God of the Universe, why hast Thou brought this merciful Power into difficulties and harassed it? This rule has showered the nectar of knowledge, and conducted the Government with justice. Such a Sovereign is troubled by rebellion; therefore, O God! subdue the wicked by punishing them. Protect the merciful Queen from danger, and defend this our ruler always. We lay our heads at Thy feet, and pray that Thou wilt protect us from this great calamity. There is but one all-knowing God, who gives happiness to his worshippers. There is no other King like the British, who takes care of his subjects. The Government is just, there is none comparable to it; we all wish that the Queen's Government should predominate. And the young and old repeat this, and pray to the Lord. O God! hear our prayer and vouchsafe success!"

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